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Clinton Confronts His Next-to-Worst Nightmare

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton faces the prospect of starting a second term with a Republican Congress little changed in makeup from the one he battled for the last two years, a final state-by-state roundup of Tuesday election prospects suggests.

Despite a slump in the last two weeks that may cost him an absolute majority of the popular vote and bolster the Electoral College count of his Republican challenger, Bob Dole, Mr. Clinton appears almost certain to be the first Democrat since Franklin D. Roosevelt to win consecutive presidential elections.

But the Republicans are likely to retain at least the 53-to-47 majority they have now in the Senate. And enough of the 70 freshman House Republicans who swept Democrats out of power in 1994 are winning their re-election battles to give the speaker, Newt Gingrich, a second chance in January.

The assessments of individual states and districts are based on interviews with officials of both parties, campaign strategists and consultants and scores of local and state activists, supplemented by public and private polls. All interviewed were promised their judgments would not be attributed to them by name.

If the results on Election Day resemble these forecasts, it would signal several significant milestones. This would be the first time since 1930 that Republicans have had majorities in both the House and the Senate in two successive Congresses. And it would be the first time in history that a Democratic president has been elected along with a Congress controlled by the opposition party.

It became clear by midweek that support for Mr. Clinton, which had given him a seemingly unassailable lead of 15 percentage points or more over Mr. Dole for months, was beginning to chip away. A senior Democrat quipped, "God intended for this election to be held October 29, not November 5."

Scrutiny sobers Asian-Americans. Page 3

His comment reflected that the White House, which had been masterful in controlling the political news agenda almost every week except for the one conceded to the Republican National Convention, lost the battle just when the president was launching his closing drive to roll up the biggest possible Electoral College majority for himself and to aid Democratic candidates in dozens of toss-up congressional races.

The rush of disclosures about foreign-money contributions to the Democratic campaign put Mr. Clinton and Vice President Al Gore on the defensive and reopened questions about ethical standards in this administration — an issue Mr. Dole had been flogging without much success since early in October.

Democratic sources confirmed that the impact was increasingly felt in two areas. The first was in "clean government" states along

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Jeff Mitchell/Reuters

Bill Clinton wading through a crowd of supporters in a campaign appearance in his home state, Arkansas.

For Afghan Lovers, A Cascade of Stones

Thousands Witness Adulterers' Death At Hands of a Cleric and Taleban Men

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

KANDAHAR, Afghanistan — When the Taleban religious movement decided to stone to death a couple caught in adultery, it chose a blazing afternoon in late August.

The suffocating desert heat had pushed temperatures past 100 degrees Fahrenheit, but those who were there remember how the townspeople came by the thousands to witness a spectacle not seen in Kandahar for decades.

Long before the condemned couple arrived on the flatbed of a truck, their hands and feet tightly bound, every vantage point around the forecourt of Id Gah Mosque was taken. Still, according to the Muslim traditions of Afghanistan, space was made so that relatives of the condemned pair, including small children, could have a clear view of the type of justice preferred by Taleban, which now controls three-quarters of the country.

The condemned woman, Nurbibi, 40, was lowered into a pit dug into the earth beside the wall until only her chest and head were above ground. Witnesses said she was dressed in a sky-blue burqa, the head-to-toe shroud with a slit for the eyes that Taleban requires all women to wear when they are outside their homes.

Nurbibi's stepson and lover, Turyalai, 38, was taken to a spot about 20 paces away, blindfolded and turned to face the Muslim cleric who was their judge.

Those close enough to have heard said the cleric spoke briefly about the provisions for stoning adulterers in the Sharia, the ancient Muslim legal code imposed by Taleban since it began its rise to power in Kandahar two years ago.

Then, those witnesses said, the judge, following tradition, stooped to pick up the first stone from one of two piles that had been prepared, one for each of the condemned pair. The first stone, the witnesses said, was thrown at Nurbibi.

Quickly, Taleban fighters who had been summoned for the occasion stepped forward and launched a cascade of stones, each big enough to fill the palms of their hands. A man who stepped forward from the crowd to join in the stoning, Rahmatullah, 25, said neither Nurbibi nor Turyalai had cried out.

Turyalai, he said, appeared to be dead after about 10 minutes, but the killing of Nurbibi took longer, past the point where one of her sons, stepping forward to check, turned to the judge to say his mother was still alive.

"The son was crying," Rahmatullah said. "I could see it."

At that point, several witnesses said, one of the Taleban fighters picked up a large rock, advanced toward Nurbibi and dropped it on her head, finishing her off.

Among the score of people who gathered before the mosque to offer their recollections of the stoning, none expressed dismay. To the contrary, all — men and boys, since women in Kandahar are forbidden by Taleban rules to linger in public places or to speak to strangers — spoke with enthusiasm of the killings.

"It was a good thing, the only way to end this kind of sinning," said Mohammed Younus, 60, a teacher.

Mohammed Karim, a 24-year-old Taleban fighter, picked up several stones and threw them in an impromptu re-enactment of the executions. "No, I didn't feel sorry for them at all," he said. "I was just happy to see Sharia being implemented."

Court-ordered executions of adulterers by stoning have been reported occasionally in revolutionary Iran, but since World War II this punishment has not been imposed in Afghanistan — until Taleban took power in Kandahar.

The Muslim mullah who led the investigation that resulted in the stoning of Nurbibi and Turyalai, Mohammed Wali, says the incident was at least the third stoning for adultery in the Kandahar region since Taleban took power. Several others have been reported in other areas under Taleban control.

Mohammed Wali, 35, heads Taleban's religious police, the Office for the Propagation of Virtue and the Prohibition of Vice. Encountered by chance in the courtyard of a Taleban office building in Kandahar, where he was relaxing with some of his investigators in the shade of a mulberry tree, the mullah said the stonings of Nurbibi and Turyalai had given him great satisfaction.

"When I see this kind of thing, I am very happy, because it means that the rule of Islam is being implemented," he said.

Taleban takes care to see that foreigners, especially non-Muslims, are kept away from stonings and amputations, which Taleban leaders describe as religious occasions not to be witnessed by nonbelievers.

But the executions of Nurbibi and Turyalai were openly discussed with foreigners outside the mosque and in the Id Gah Bazaar, just down the road, where Turyalai had been a motorcycle salesman.



Ivan Milutinovic/Reuters

Elections in the East

Slobodan Milosevic and his wife, Mirjana Markovic, leaving a Belgrade polling place Sunday after voting in Yugoslav parliamentary elections seen as a step to cementing his power. Page 5. In Bulgaria, the opposition presidential candidate, Petar Stoyanov, claimed victory, while in Romania, President Ion Iliescu was favored to win a third term. Page 9.

Rwanda Denies Troops Are in Zaire As It Seals Border

UN Seeks to Restore Flow of Aid To More Than a Million Refugees

By James C. McKinley Jr.
New York Times Service

GISENYI, Rwanda — With a million Hutu refugees engulfed in a growing civil war in eastern Zaire, United Nations officials, relief workers and diplomats were scrambling Sunday to find some way to intervene in the conflict and restore the flow of aid.

But even as calls for an international rescue operation grew, the situation inside Zaire's eastern state of Kivu remained murky, and there were no obvious solutions to the crisis short of a military intervention, UN officials said.

It was still unclear Sunday who commands the rebel force that captured the town of Goma, Zaire, on Saturday, prompting the evacuation of aid workers and severing the refugees from the outside world. Neither is it known where the Zairian forces are or if the fighting is continuing.

Despite eyewitness reports that Rwandan troops took part in the battle for Goma — a headquarters for the international relief operations — Rwanda continued to deny that its soldiers had crossed the border or had taken Zairian territory. Those claims were impossible to verify since Rwandan troops sealed the border Sunday morning and would not let journalists cross.

"We have no interest in going to Zaire," said Major Emmanuel Ndahiro, a spokesman for the Ministry of Defense in Rwanda. "Our forces are limited to our side of the border."

Major Ndahiro acknowledged that Rwanda had shelled Goma on Saturday in retaliation for Zaire's mortar attacks earlier that day, but he said Rwanda had not invaded Zaire. He also denied that his government was covertly supporting the rebels, saying he did not even know who commanded the rebel force. "I actually don't know who is in charge," he said.

Most of the Western proposals for aiding the refugees revolve around sending in an international peacekeeping force that would provide a safe passage for people to go back to Rwanda, diplomats said. The food aid would be used to encourage the refugees to return, rather than to fuel perpetual camps.

In Geneva, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, called Sunday for an outside force to set up an "emergency lifelines" to the refugees, zones through which food and medicine could pass to refugees or refugees could return to Rwanda. (Page 11)

"We must open humanitarian corridors to enable refugees to return in safety to Rwanda and Burundi," Mrs. Ogata said

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BT and MCI Confirm Merger

$23 Billion Deal Is Largest Foreign Takeover of a U.S. Firm

By Mitchell Martin
International Herald Tribune

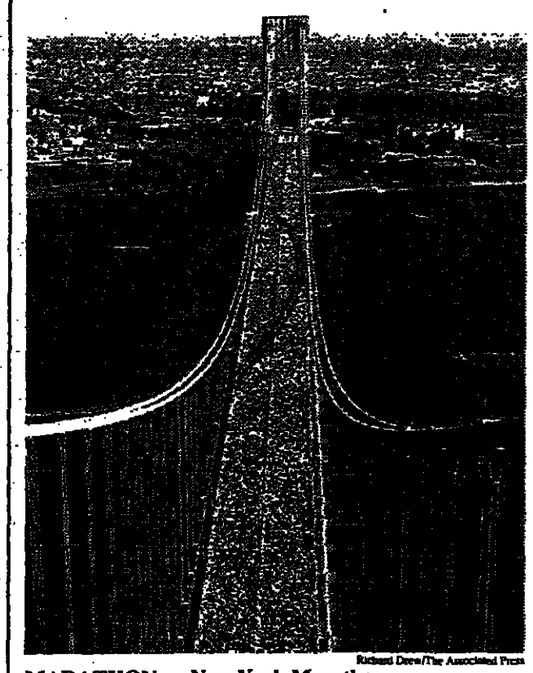
British Telecommunications PLC is offering its shareholders a £2 billion sweetener to go along with its plan to buy the 80 percent of MCI Communications Corp. it does not already own, the company revealed Sunday as it provided details of the $23 billion transaction.

If the arrangement meets with regulatory approval, it would be the largest foreign takeover of any American corporation and would be one of the three largest acquisitions in history. It also would mark the first time a major U.S. telephone company had been purchased by a foreign company.

The companies said they would have about $42 billion a year in sales and $4.7 billion of profit, levels that would have made the combined concern the world's 23d-largest company last year and the sixth-most-profitable.

The combination would provide financial stability for MCI and allow BT to use its expertise in local-phone service to help penetrate the U.S. domestic market, the companies said. It would also allow the combined company, to be called Concert, to pursue global opportunities from a unified base.

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Richard Drew/The Associated Press

MARATHON — New York Marathon runners crossing the Verrazano Bridge. An Italian won. Page 20.

AGENDA

GM Settles With Union

General Motors Corp. and the United Automobile Workers union agreed on a new, three-year U.S. labor contract over the weekend after months of sometimes acrimonious negotiations and strikes that idled tens of thousands of workers.

The deal, reached early Saturday and likely to be ratified soon by 215,000 GM workers, averted a national walkout by the UAW after Election Day on Tuesday.

While the two sides did not resolve a costly three-day walkout by 7,500 workers at GM's most profitable assembly plant, the top negotiators for both sides said they would seek a quick settlement of these local issues.

Workers at a GM metal-stamping plant in Indiana voted overwhelmingly Sunday to approve a local contract, ending a five-day strike that had crippled the automaker's production of pickups and sport utility vehicles. (Page 13)

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Zaire Turmoil Fails to Move World Powers

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — As fighting increases in eastern Zaire, imperiling more than a million refugees and hundreds of relief workers, no sense of urgency has gripped major capitals, including Washington, and there are no concrete international plans to confront the looming catastrophe.

For many officials in relief organizations, there is a nightmarish quality to watching once again as not just one but up to four African nations — Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda — head toward the precipice.

"This is an emergency that's got to be met with absolute top priority, with drastic, new, head-of-state-level measures," said Lionel Rosenblatt, president of Refugees International, a private organization in Washington. "The urgency of the situation cannot be overstated."

After a meeting with Clinton administration officials Friday, Mr. Rosenblatt added, "We are on track to a

See CAPITALS, Page 11

A Powerful 'Kremlin Princess'

With Yeltsin Ailing, Daughter's Influence Grows

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — As he prepares for his heart bypass operation, President Boris Yeltsin is not taking phone calls, meeting with aides or even glancing at briefing papers. His one liaison to the Kremlin and the political world roiling around it is the person who has in the last six months become his closest confidante and adviser — his daughter Tatiana Dyachenko.

While her father convalesces after his surgery, expected to take place within days, her influence on Kremlin decision-making will be even more pronounced.

Mrs. Dyachenko, 37, a former computer programmer and the mother of two, has emerged as one of the most powerful people in Russia. In a country where the private lives of politicians usually are strictly off-limits and first families are kept far from public view, Mr. Yeltsin's daughter has assumed such a critical role that she has suddenly become the subject of extraordinary scrutiny and speculation.

In the months before the presidential election last summer, Mr. Yeltsin's campaign advisers gently pushed his wife and two daughters into the limelight, hoping to soften the president's image.

But they are discovering that their flirtation with Western-style public relations opened a Pandora's box. The Russian press has already dubbed Mrs. Dyachenko "The Kremlin Princess."

See DAUGHTER, Page 11

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Riels
Egypt	£E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

Athens Re-enters the Olympic Beauty Contest

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — Never mind the Acropolis. Tell us about the buses, the computers, how many hotel rooms have you got and what is everybody going to do during their spare time?

These days the International Olympic Committee is not only protector of the Olympic ideal, it is also the world's greatest tour operator. The whole planet gathers around each Olympic Games, and everything must be just right for everybody. Especially after the logistical, commercial and cultural headaches of Atlanta.

The IOC's first chance to react to last summer's disillusioning Olympics — to right the wrongs of Atlanta — will come next September when it votes to award the 2004 Summer Olympics. An IOC technical evaluation committee is touring each of the record 11 bidding cities and will nominate four or five finalists in March. The list is expected to include Rome, Athens, Cape Town and Stockholm.

For Athens the questions raised by Atlanta might seem doubly cruel. Athens believed it deserved by divine right to host last summer's Centennial Games. Now Athens and the other candidates will be held accountable for Atlanta's poor transportation, its unbalanced commercialization and even the bomb in Centennial Park.

The Athens 2004 bid committee made up of a new board with the government's financial backing, promised to leave behind the bitterness of its failed bid for 1996. But the Greek president, Costis Stephanopoulos, made a serious error when he threatened that Greece would turn its back on the Olympics if the IOC ignored Athens again.

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Book Excerpt / **'Turning Point'**

A New Generation in Italy Rises to Challenge the Old Guard

By Alan Friedman

THE grilled eggplant was tasty. The cheese soufflé was even better. And the wine was truly excellent, an unpretentious Tuscan red.

In the comfortable tiled kitchen of the well-appointed 15th-century Tuscan villa that is home to Giovanni Alberto Agnelli, the 32-year-old scion of the eponymous industrial dynasty, a small group of people sat around a huge wooden dining table. Some of the young Agnelli's friends were present, as was an executive from Piaggio, the motor scooter and vehicles company he chairs.

The American-educated nephew of former Fiat boss Gianni Agnelli, who is also the man designated to become the next chairman of Fiat, seemed happy to have a moment at home, away from his normally frenetic schedule.

The talk at dinner was relaxed, and it was about contemporary art and architecture, the beautiful hills of Tuscany, the Internet, Bill Clinton's America and the painful path toward monetary union in Europe. But the next morning, seated in his spartan office not far from an assembly line that kept spewing forth bright-red Vespa scooters, *Giovanni Alberto* Agnelli would make history in a most unusual newspaper interview.

Using words that clearly evinced his upbringing in Georgia, Tennessee and Rhode Island, Fiat's crown prince called for a major shake-up of Italy's clubby business world. He warned that the economy would suffer unless there was soon a "generational change" and "more of a free-market approach."

The words of Giovanni Agnelli, indeed the young industrialist himself, are emblematic of the overwhelming craving for economic and political change, for reform, that is sweeping Italy.

In the interview he argued for better disclosure practices in industry, and for more competition in the financial world against Mediobanca, the powerful Milanese merchant bank that had always been a key ally of his own family.

"The establishment," said Giovanni Agnelli, "*should follow the* rules of the market more because more competition is good for consumers, industry and investors. And that establishment includes, of course, my own family. I cannot exempt Fiat from what I am saying."

Coming from a member of the family whose power is so vast across the political, media, economic and sporting landscapes that its head is considered Italy's uncrowned king, these were surely unexpected, even fighting words. For weeks afterwards the Italian press would pore over his every sentence in an attempt to understand the hidden meaning. Was this part of some internecine war inside the Fiat boardroom? Was the young Fiat heir aiming his remarks at Cesare Romiti, *the quintessential symbol of Italy's* Old Guard who had succeeded Gianni Agnelli as Fiat chairman in early 1996 and whose indictment is being sought on fraud and other charges? What did it all mean?

The only thing that Italy-watchers could agree on was that this young member of the Agnelli family had thrown down a gauntlet of sorts and that other young managers and aspiring politicians were soon following in his wake. In fact, the young Agnelli had made clear *that a new generation of politicians* and managers is getting ready to step forward in Italy, and that, in Italy, is of seismic import.



William Rankin

Two different leaders advocating a remaking of Italy: Giovanni Alberto Agnelli, left, scion of the family that controls Fiat, and Massimo D'Alema, the former Communist who heads the biggest political party.

If this all seems surprising, perhaps even medieval, then it is worth bearing in mind that Italy, more than any Group of Seven nation, still has a remarkably pyramidal, even a feudal business structure, with little in the way of Anglo-Saxon-style disclosure or antitrust laws and with a handful of powerful families accounting for more than half the value of the entire Milan bourse.

Today, however, Italy is midway through a profound period of transition, of internal political and social turmoil, a protracted period of efforts to reform both the political and economic systems. Italy, *in short, is in the* process of remaking itself as a nation.

This painful transition phase began in 1992, with the first arrests and indictments brought by the brave Milan judges of the *Tangentopoli* (Kickback City) anti-corruption campaign. Yet, today, this bloodless revolution is not over; it is perhaps only just passing the halfway mark.

A new center-left government led by Prime Minister Romano Prodi has taken office. But the most influential and most astute political leader in Italy today is not Mr. Prodi, but Massimo D'Alema, *a former Communist who is* now a convert to free market reforms and who leads the Democratic Party of the Left, the country's biggest party. Diplomats and political insiders in Rome believe that Mr. D'Alema, 47, could be tempted to succeed Mr. Prodi as premier in future, perhaps if critical constitutional reforms are approved in Parliament next year.

The corruption scandals, meanwhile, have swept away former Prime Ministers Giulio Andreotti and Bettino Craxi, plus many other discredited or indicted Christian Democrats and Socialists, and with them an entire *generation of politicians, an entire* political class.

Among other industrial democracies only Japan has witnessed this much rebellion against what since 1945 has essentially been a one-party system with competing factions. In Japan's case this was true of the implosion of the old Liberal Democrats in recent years; in Italy the old Christian Democrats and their Socialist allies imploded in the wake of the Tangentopoli scandals.

In Italy, scandal also positively swirls about one of Mr. Craxi's best friends — Silvio Berlusconi, the media tycoon who still leads the center-right coalition. Mr. Berlusconi is currently on trial for corruption, is the target of several judicial probes and has watched as most of his inner circle has been indicted or put on trial, including his brother, his cousin, his top lawyer and his closest friend and business aide.

What does all this mean for Italy's future? In his third-floor office at the Palazzo Chigi, the Roman equivalent of the White House, Deputy Prime Minister Walter Veltroni, 41, a former newspaper editor and cinema buff who is often described as Italy's answer to Tony Blair, ponders the change now under way. "We are living through the most important transition period in our history," he says, explaining that "the reason it is so important is that for the first time in 50 years we are facing major change, and with a government that includes the Left. The problem is we have inherited a massively difficult situation."

Chief among the difficulties is the need to roll back the welfare state, to make brutal cuts in public spending in order to catch up with rest of Europe and try to satisfy the conditions for monetary union under the Maastricht treaty.

Few observers think Italy can move quickly enough to be part of the launch of a single currency, but they tend to agree that the fiscal austerity now being promoted and the inevitable reforms of the social security system that are likely next year are steps that would have been needed anyway, Maastricht or not.

Also, history will not be changed much if Italy joins the single-currency project one or two years late. What matters, however, is that the country's new leaders — D'Alema, Prodi, Veltroni, Foreign *Minister Lamberto Dini and Treasury* chief Carlo Azeglio Ciampi — are showing a great deal of political will to clean up public-sector finances and push for other much-needed reforms. This is a team now being praised on Wall Street and which can help build a New Guard in Italian politics.

"These reforms," says Mr. Dini, an Italian politician who lived in Washington from 1963 to 1979 when he worked for the International Monetary Fund, "are not only vital, they will be the demarcation line that signals we are actually remaking our political system and achieving greater stability."

Similarly, there are harbingers of change, even of catharsis, also apparent in the world of Italian capitalism. The Old Guard is beginning to *fade, either because of age or because* members are being caught up in corruption probes.

Gianni Agnelli has handed control of Fiat to Cesare Romiti, who at 73 is no youngster, but he has also made clear that Giovanni Alberto Agnelli will succeed Romiti. Enrico Cuccia, at 89 years of age, is still the boss at Mediobanca. *And this influential bank* still has a spider's web of cross-shareholdings and even of second-rank industrialists who are described in Italy as vassals in Cuccia's network of power. Mediobanca prefers secret dealings to a more Anglo-Saxon and *market-oriented approach to finance,* but new challengers are coming up, and it is only a matter of time before there is more of a market democracy in Italy.

So feared and respected is Cuccia that all of the New Guard figures in Italy, including *Giovanni Alberto* Agnelli and Deputy Prime Minister Walter Veltroni, couch their remarks when asked about Cuccia, generally stressing the need for more competition in the marketplace.

In one respect, the challenge to an oligarchic form of high finance in Italy is mirrored elsewhere in Continental Europe too. In Germany, for example, the precipitous resignation last week of Deutsche Bank's chief, Hilmar Kopper, may signal the rise of a younger generation of more market-oriented managers with a greater understanding of the need for disclosure. In France, there are also signs of a challenge to the secretive Old Guard of that country's most powerful investment bank — Lazard Freres.

As in Italy, the key is not only generational change, but a change in thinking. Massimo D'Alema has said that "the entire governing class will be condemned by the people if we cannot succeed in reforming the state." Corrado Passera, 42, the former Olivetti *executive who now runs* Banco Ambrosiano Veneto, the country's ninth biggest bank, agrees with D'Alema, and adds that "I think there are now managers in almost all sectors, from politics to business, who are innovating, and this is proof to me that the transition is really happening."

The main risk, according to many, is that Italians have a special talent for appearing to change without really doing so, for affecting change rather than achieving it. The Old Guard still has a lot of power, a number of prominent judicial targets in industry and finance are still hoping for an amnesty of sorts, and recycled Christian Democrats and Socialists in Rome still long for a comeback.

Will the Italians therefore be able to *complete the transition successfully?* Many remain skeptical, and mainly because of appearance on the surface, because of the Italian propensity for melodrama, for rambunctious politics and business. But the Italians are capable of dramatic change, and in a remarkably short period of time. Italy remains a rich country, and its workers and entrepreneurs tend to succeed because they are often more flexible, more dynamic than are, say, the French or other counterparts north of the Alps.

What is needed now, say many Italy-watchers, is the completion of a difficult period that includes both structural reforms and generational change. The making of a New Italy *is* under way, but the process could last *quite some time, at least until the year* 2000.

Adapted from "Il Bivio: L'Italia a Meta Strada tra Crisi e Transizione," ("Turning Point: Italy Between Crisis and Transition"), By Alan Friedman, Milan: Longanesi Editore, 1996, pp. 233.

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Beijing Plans Roadworks In 1997 to Fight Traffic

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — China's capital city will focus on building roads in the coming year to address the congestion caused by growing numbers of vehicles, China Daily Business Weekly reported Sunday.

Imminent public works include the renovation of a 10-kilometer (6-mile) road link between the city center and its northwestern districts, according to Ma Lisheng, deputy chief engineer of Beijing Municipal Engineering Corp.

"It has become urgent to upgrade our urban development plans to meet the demands of the market-oriented economy," he said

Municipal blueprints also call for the construction of the three ring roads, five east-west main roads and three north-south main roads.

Although road capacity in Beijing has grown at a 4 percent annual rate in recent years, the number of vehicles has been rising at a 10 percent rate.

Per-capita road space in the city is 6.5 square meters (72 square feet), compared with the 20 to 40 square meters common in comparable cities of developed countries.

In the last 10 years, Beijing Municipal Engineering has built more than 80 percent of the bridges that span roads in Beijing in an effort to minimize congestion.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Philippine Airlines Cancels Flights

MANILA (AFP) — Philippine Airlines was forced to cancel more flights Sunday despite the end of a four-day strike, but expected to quickly return to normal service.

Fourteen international flights bound for Asian, American and Australian destinations and 18 domestic flights were scheduled to depart Sunday, but 10 Asian and Middle East-bound and 31 domestic flights were canceled, it said.

Cambodia's fledgling flag carrier has started a twice-weekly service to the southern Chinese city of Guangzhou. Saturday's flight was the first by a Cambodian commercial airliner from Phnom Penh to Guangzhou in 27 years. *(AFP)*

This Week's Holidays

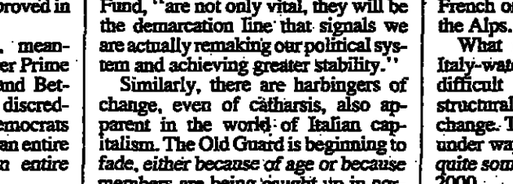
Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Andorra, Australia, Colombia, Dominica, Japan, New Zealand, Panama, Vatican City, Venezuela.
TUESDAY: Australia, El Salvador, Puerto Rico.
WEDNESDAY: Morocco, Tajikistan.
THURSDAY: Bangladesh, Belarus, Russia, Tunisia, Ukraine.
FRIDAY: Ukraine.
SATURDAY: Nepal, Pakistan, Spain.

Sources J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America
Colder air will push southward through interior North America with some snow in the Rockies. Milder air from the Gulf Coast will head northeastward with seasonable temperatures expected in New York City and Washington, D.C. Cool, dry weather is expected in Los Angeles.

Europe
Some sunshine and seasonable in London Tuesday, then windy and cooler with showers. Continued cold across Scandinavia with snow and flurries, while northern Germany and Poland will be chilly with mixed rain and snow. Sunny and pleasant in Madrid. Showers in Rome Tuesday, then nice.

Asia
Showers in Tokyo Tuesday, then partly sunny and cool. Seoul and Beijing will be mostly sunny but chilly through the period. Hong Kong will have some sun and maybe a shower Tuesday, then mostly cloudy with showers and perhaps heavier rains. Warm and humid in Singapore; it may shower.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algarve	22/71	13/55 s	20/68	15/59 pc
Amsterdam	13/55	6/43 r	8/46	6/43 pc
Antalya	13/55	-1/31 pc	14/57	0/32 pc
Athens	13/55	12/53 s	21/70	14/57 s
Barcelona	19/66	11/52 pc	18/64	9/48 pc
Belgrade	20/68	9/48 pc	19/66	8/46 s
Berlin	14/57	10/50 c	12/53	3/37 pc
Brussels	15/59	8/46 r	8/46	6/43 pc
Budapest	17/62	9/48 pc	16/61	7/44 pc
Copenhagen	12/53	10/50 c	10/50	3/37 r
Costa Del Sol	23/73	13/55 s	21/70	13/55 s
Dublin	12/53	3/37 r	9/48	6/43 r
Edinburgh	12/53	2/35 r	7/44	5/41 r
Florence	17/62	9/48 s	18/64	8/46 r
Frankfurt	14/57	9/48 c	12/53	2/35 pc
Geneva	15/59	7/44 s	8/46	3/37 c
Helsinki	7/44	2/35 c	8/46	2/35 r
Istanbul	16/61	10/50 pc	17/62	12/53 pc
Las Palmas	27/80	18/66 s	24/75	17/62 s
Lisbon	18/64	13/55 pc	17/62	14/57 pc
London	13/55	5/41 r	11/52	9/48 pc
Madrid	21/70	7/44 s	17/62	7/44 pc
Mallorca	19/64	13/55 pc	18/61	11/52 pc
Milan	18/61	7/44 s	13/53	5/41 r
Moscow	7/44	5/41 c	8/46	6/43 pc
Munich	15/59	5/41 pc	8/46	1/34 r
Nice	18/68	12/53 pc	17/62	9/48 c
Oslo	10/50	7/44 r	8/46	1/34 r
Paris	14/57	3/37 r	8/46	6/43 pc
Prague	14/57	7/44 c	11/52	2/35 c
Reykjavik	-3/27	-7/20 sn	-1/31	-9/24 pc
Rome	21/70	10/50 pc	18/64	10/50 pc
St. Petersburg	6/48	4/39 r	8/46	7/44 c
Stockholm	8/46	8/46 c	10/50	1/34 c
Strasbourg	16/61	9/48 pc	9/48	4/39 c
Tallinn	7/44	3/37 c	7/44	3/27 r
Venice	17/62	9/48 s	14/57	8/46 r
Vienna	17/62	9/48 pc	15/59	4/39 pc
Warsaw	12/53	8/46 c	14/57	2/35 pc
Zurich	16/61	7/44 s	9/48	3/37 r

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	33/91	18/64 s	33/91	19/66 s
Beirut	25/79	16/61 s	21/70	15/59 pc
Cairo	24/75	13/55 pc	24/75	13/55 s
Damascus	24/75	8/46 s	18/64	8/46 pc
Jerusalem	22/71	9/48 s	17/62	8/46 pc
Luxor	31/88	10/50 s	30/86	10/50 s
Riyadh	34/93	15/59 s	34/93	17/62 s

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Anchorage	2/35	-4/25 sn	-1/31	-6/18 sf
Atlanta	18/64	7/44 s	20/68	11/52 s
Boston	11/52	7/44 s	12/53	6/43 pc
Chicago	14/57	4/39 pc	13/55	6/43 pc
Dallas	22/71	13/53 pc	24/75	13/55 pc
Denver	16/64	0/32 pc	12/53	-2/27 pc
Detroit	13/55	4/39 pc	13/55	7/44 pc
Honolulu	31/88	22/71 pc	31/88	22/71 pc
Houston	24/75	14/57 pc	25/77	19/61 pc
Los Angeles	20/68	7/44 pc	24/75	9/48 pc
Miami	29/82	22/71 pc	29/84	23/73 pc
Minneapolis	11/52	3/37 c	11/52	1/34 c
Montreal	4/39	3/35 c	11/52	4/39 pc
Nassau	29/84	22/71 pc	30/86	22/71 pc
New York	14/57	6/43 c	14/57	9/48 pc
Orlando	27/80	17/62 pc	27/80	18/64 pc
Phoenix	26/79	12/53 s	27/80	12/53 pc
San Fran.	19/61	7/44 s	17/62	8/46 pc
Seattle	10/50	3/37 c	9/48	4/39 r
Toronto	9/48	4/39 c	13/55	6/43 pc
Vancouver	10/50	3/37 c	7/44	4/39 r
Washington	15/59	5/41 s	16/61	8/46 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hca, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Bali	33/91	24/75 pc	33/91	23/73 c
Bangkok	35/94	28/79 r	30/86	23/73 r
Beijing	13/55	7/44 c	14/57	-1/31 s
Bombay	32/89	19/66 s	31/88	20/68 s
Calcutta	30/86	21/70 pc	30/86	23/71 pc
Chiang Mai	29/84	24/75 r	31/88	21/70 r
Colombo	28/82	22/71 t	29/84	21/70 pc
Hanoi	29/84	23/73 pc	28/84	24/75 pc
Ho Chi Minh	32/89	24/75 t	32/89	24/75 t
Hong Kong	27/80	22/71 pc	27/80	23/73 pc
Islamabad	32/89	9/48 s	32/89	9/48 s
Jakarta	31/88	24/75 t	31/88	24/75 t
Karachi	36/97	16/66 s	36/97	18/64 s
K. Lumpur	32/89	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 c
K. Kinabalu	31/88	22/71 pc	29/84	22/71 pc
Manila	31/88	22/71 pc	31/88	22/71 pc
New Delhi	32/89	13/55 s	32/89	13/55 s
Phnom Penh	31/88	23/73 t	31/88	24/75 pc
Phuket	29/84	26/79 r	30/86	25/77 r
Rangoon	29/84	27/80 r	29/84	23/73 r
Seoul	17/62	14/57 c	19/66	2/35 pc
Shanghai	24/75	20/68 c	25/77	17/62 r
Singapore	31/88	23/73 pc	31/88	22/71 pc
Taipei	28/82	22/71 pc	28/82	22/71 pc
Tokyo	17/62	13/55 pc	18/64	17/62 r
Vientiane	28/82	23/73 pc	29/84	24/75 pc

Africa

Algiers	24/75	11/52 s	24/75	11/52 s
Cape Town	19/64	9/48 c	18/61	8/46 pc
Casablanca	24/75	13/55 pc	22/71	13/55 s
Harare	29/84	10/50 s	30/86	10/50 s
Lagos	31/88	22/71 s	31/88	23/73 s
Nairobi	28/82	12/53 pc	28/82	13/55 pc
Tunis	23/73	12/53 s	24/75	12/53 s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	28/79	15/59 s	28/82	16/61 pc
Caracas	31/88	24/75 c	32/89	24/75 c
Lima	21/70	14/57 pc	21/70	14/57 pc
Mexico City	19/66	10/50 c	22/71	11/52 pc
Rio de Janeiro	25/77	18/64 r	22/71	17/62 c
Santiago	27/80	9/48 s	25/77	8/46 s

Oceania

Auckland	14/57	7/44 pc	14/57	8/46 pc
Sydney	24/75	17/62 t	18/64	12/53 c

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Dole Marathon, Clinton Sprint

Perot Prepares a TV Blitz

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON. — Bill Clinton and Bob Dole campaigned frenetically through the weekend, the Republican buoyed by polls showing the race was tightening, his opponent seemingly concerned that the Democrats' chances of recapturing at least one house of Congress may be slipping.

"We can feel the momentum building," Mr. Dole said in Las Vegas during what he has billed as a 96-hour nonstop campaign trip into Tuesday, "and it's building all across America."

Mr. Clinton and his advisers were still expressing confidence in a big victory Tuesday. But chances for the landslide they sought appeared to be dimming. Polls that had held steady at a 15 percentage-point lead for the president have dropped by 3 to 5 points, putting Mr. Clinton at or below 50 percent of the total.

Aides said Mr. Clinton had voiced frustration over the polling data, lamenting that he might again be denied a majority of the popular vote. In 1992, he got 43 percent.

Mr. Dole's successor as Senate majority leader virtually conceded the White House race to Mr. Clinton, but vowed tough investigations by the new Congress of administration ethics.

"There are big troubles ahead for this president," said Trent Lott of Mississippi.

Ross Perot, meanwhile, had moved up to 10 percent in a Washington Post poll, his best in that survey. After a week of college campus rallies, the Reform Party candidate plans to broadcast 120 minutes of network advertising Monday evening, an approach he called "saturation bombing."

Mr. Dole, passing the halfway point in his 96-hour journey, appeared eager to show that despite his 73 years, he had the strength and determination to lead the nation.

One rest stop, scheduled for two hours to allow a nap and a shower, was stretched to six, and the creases in the Republican's forehead were becoming deeper. But all in all, he appeared to be holding up well as he began a day of campaigning across California.

At one point, spotting a journalist sleeping soundly, mouth agape, in the back of Mr. Dole's plane, the Republican quipped, "I like these wide-awake reporters."

Despite signs in the polls that an increasing number of undecided voters were embracing Mr. Dole and Mr. Perot, Mr. Clinton stuck to a schedule laid out last week around three objectives: seeking the largest possible turnout, ensuring victory in a few pivotal states and campaigning for Democratic congressional candidates.

He began an ambitious day of travel at a mainly black church in Tampa, Florida. From Florida, he was to fly to New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire.



Greg Gibson/The Associated Press

A boy greeting Hillary Rodham Clinton in San Antonio, Texas, from behind a cutout picture of the president.

Democrats Failed to Check Donors

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Top officials of the Democratic National Committee have acknowledged that they failed to adequately scrutinize who was giving them money but said they had taken steps to prevent questionable contributions in the future.

In their first detailed response to a three-week controversy over the committee's fund-raising practices, they described an organization so desperate to keep up with Republicans, and eventually so swamped by the flow of contributions, that it ignored the usual safeguards.

The committee, for example, failed to run computer checks on its major donors, a standard practice for most political fund-raising operations and part of its own procedures up until mid-1994, when it stopped the checks in a budget-cutting move. Sources familiar with committee operations said the finance department was not told that the computer checks had been halted.

"I think our system got overwhelmed, and it in part contributed to the problems" that the party now faces, said the Democratic National Committee's executive director, B. J. Thornberry, in a lengthy interview.

She said the committee relied on a kind of "ad hoc system" that depended largely on the instincts of frantic fund-raisers about whether donors were legitimate.

The Democrats' fund-raising practices have led to a major controversy in the final weeks of the presidential campaign, with disclosures that it accepted $20,000 from a convicted felon, $325,000 from a man from India who told a court he had no assets in the United States, $250,000 in illegal foreign funds from a Korean company and $5,000 from a Buddhist nun who said a Democratic activist gave her that amount in small bills and told her to donate it in her own name.

The party stripped one of its top fund-raisers, the finance department's deputy chairman, John Huang, of his duties on Oct. 18 and has asked the Federal Election Commission to investigate. But until now, senior officials refused to address the larger issues raised by Mr. Huang's activities or try to explain how some of the questionable contributions made their way into the party's coffers.

Ms. Thornberry acknowledged a series of both managerial and political lapses and said she would "beef up" the process for checking out large donations.

"We don't wink and nod and have a flagrant disregard for the law around here," she said. "We've made some mistakes, and we take it very seriously."

She said that it was "absolutely, absolutely" a huge mistake to stop running computer checks on donors who contribute $30,000 or more, and that all checks greater than $10,000 were now being scrutinized by the party's general counsel, Joseph Sandler.

In the case of a $250,000 contribution by a Korean company that the party was forced to return in September, Ms. Thornberry said, Mr. Huang failed to check out the company properly himself and notify Mr. Sandler, as committee procedures required. A source familiar with the committee's operations said Mr. Huang assured officials that the donation had been checked and approved.

Donations Boomerang on Asian-Americans

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — For years, when Asian-American leaders discussed their frustrating struggle to gain political influence, they often used idealistic terms like "empowerment," but when a small group of Asian-American business executives met over breakfast in Washington last spring to plot a strategy for this election year, the talks turned on a new phrase: "bundling."

Although Asian-Americans had been big campaign contributors in recent years — it is estimated that they gave more than $10 million during the presidential campaigns in 1988 and 1992, second only to Jews among ethnic groups — the money had given them precious little sway over the issues that concerned them, like immigration or bilingual education. The money had come in the form of thousands of small donations, and thus carried little clout.

The key person at the Washington breakfast in the spring was John Huang, a major fund-raiser for the Democratic Party. He agreed, with the businessmen at the breakfast, that if they wanted to have a greater impact they should use a technique long employed by unions, wealthy ethnic groups and others: collecting the money in small amounts, then handing it over in large sums, or bundles, so that it would send a stronger message.

Just days before the election, Asian-American groups have, indeed, bundled some of their substantial donations, and a handful of Asian-American politicians seem headed for important victories. But various community organizations, which are struggling to create a national Asian-American political identity from diverse ethnic groups, have also learned some sobering lessons about the rough-and-tumble of the political process and the rude welcome it can offer outsiders.

Mr. Huang was recently suspended from his job as a senior finance official with the Democratic Party and pilloried by the Republicans for soliciting questionable contributions from a South Korean company, some wealthy Indonesians and guests at an event at a Buddhist temple here.

As a result, Asian-American fund-raisers are facing harsh scrutiny and suspicion, in part, some people say, merely because they have Asian-sounding surnames. That has stirred tremendous resentment and cries of racism. Some Asian-Americans have complained that they felt they were being treated like foreigners.

"It's like walking out the door on the first day of a new job and getting hit by a car," said John Young, head of the Committee of One Hundred, an organization of influential Asian-Americans.

Added Angela Oh, a Korean-American lawyer and a participant at the Washington breakfast: "What I resent bitterly is that the media and some politicians deliberately failed to distinguish between Asians and Asian-Americans in this scandal. No matter how I succeed or try, because I have almond eyes, high cheekbones and dark hair, I'm always seen as a foreigner. You know it's there."

Some people have also expressed anger at Mr. Huang, saying he was more interested in buying influence in Washington than in focusing on the needs of Asian-Americans.

L. Ling-chi Wang, a professor at the University of California, Berkeley, wrote in an essay distributed on the Internet: "Instead of feeling sorry for John Huang and depicting him as a victim of Republican and media racism, Asian-Americans should be angry with him for using Asian-Americans as a cover to channel foreign money for purposes other than advancing the rights and welfare of Asian-Americans."

This campaign has been a bitter experience for many Asian-Americans as they grope for ways to channel their growing political power.

"For me, this is part of our coming of age, and the fact that people were caught doing something that might have been wrong shows our inexperience," said S. B. Woo, whose winning campaign for lieutenant governor of Delaware in 1984 was one of the first in which an Asian-American candidate raised large sums from Asian-Americans in other regions.

In a Dole Bastion, Character Counts

By Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service

MACON, Georgia — Southern white men remain a bastion of support for Bob Dole and the Republican Party, but the anger that drove them to spearhead the Republican revolution of 1994 has subsided.

Disdain for President Bill Clinton, some of it stinging, remains a factor, but it has lost the vehemence found in much of the deep South two years ago.

"I don't think Clinton sets a good image for our children," said Darren Glenn, 33, a deputy in the Lumpkin County Sheriff's Office. Mr. Glenn said he was appalled by allegations of infidelity and ethical violations.

"My children ask me questions about what they see on television, and I don't have any good answers," he said. "I don't think he portrays what a president should portray."

Interviews with white men in and around this city, where both Mr. Clinton and Mr. Dole campaigned last week, confirmed poll findings showing Mr. Dole running far ahead in the race for president. But two controversies that served as powerful wedge issues in the South in 1994, homosexuals in the military and a ban on assault weapons, have diminished in their salience.

In the case of the assault weapon ban, most of those interviewed, including some hunters strongly opposed to Mr. Clinton, have come to support the restriction on the sale of such weapons. Mr. Clinton frequently contends that no sportsman has been harmed as a result of the weapons legislation and that major police organizations back the measure.

The administration's "don't ask, don't tell" policy, in turn, provides for the discharge of open homosexuals from the military.

For those deeply opposed to the president, the focus of the anger appears directed toward his character and personal behavior, along with continuing concerns in this pro-military area that he avoided the draft.

"I don't trust anything he does, personally or governmentally," said Fred Bright, 55, an orthopedic implement salesman from Macon. "It's not so much a vote for Dole as against Clinton."

Just over half the men interviewed said they intended to vote for Mr. Dole and about a third said they supported Mr. Clinton, roughly paralleling the findings of a Washington Post-ABC News Poll indicating that 48 percent of Southern white men supported Mr. Dole, while 32 percent backed Mr. Clinton and 16 percent favored Ross Perot. Nationally, white men are almost evenly split between Mr. Dole and Mr. Clinton.

FBI Files Free of Mrs. Clinton's Fingerprints

By David Johnston
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A fingerprint analysis, requested by Senate Republicans, of personnel files improperly obtained by the White House turned up no evidence that Hillary Rodham Clinton or top presidential aides had handled the records, according to law-enforcement officials.

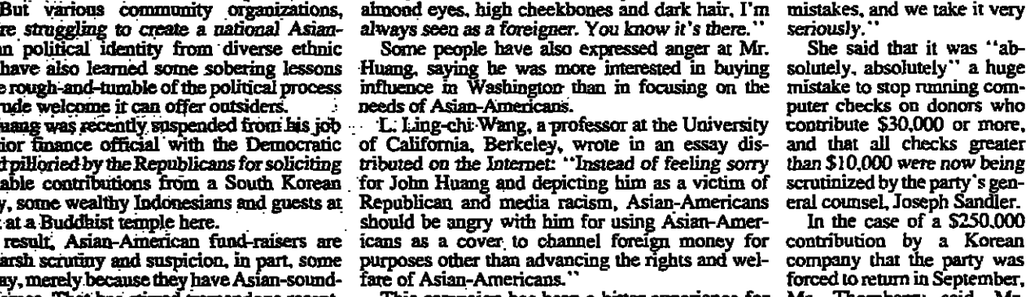
The FBI's laboratory compared known fingerprints of Mrs. Clinton and the aides with fingerprints found on the documents in the FBI personnel files obtained by the White House, the officials said.

The analysis had been requested last month by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Republicans on the panel contended that the White House might have obtained the files to compile dossiers on potential political adversaries.

The analysis found that the files had been handled by Craig Livingstone, the former personnel security chief, and others who conducted the files search, like Anthony Marceca, the civilian employee of the army assigned to the White House for the project. But the analysis did not find the fingerprints of senior White House officials.

Law-enforcement officials said Saturday that a report on the fingerprint analysis, which has not been made public, was submitted Wednesday to the Judiciary Committee.

The White House has acknowledged that Mr. Livingstone improperly sought hundreds of FBI background files. But aides have described the search as a mistake by overzealous employees who had made no political use of the files.



Available during the day of Wednesday, Nov. 6th
at city and airport outlets in:

☆ Amsterdam	☆ Cannes	☆ Lyon	☆ St Germain-en-Laye
☆ Athens	☆ Florence	☆ Madrid	☆ Strasbourg
☆ Barcelona	☆ Frankfurt	☆ Milan	☆ The Hague
☆ Berlin	☆ Geneva	☆ Monaco	☆ Toulouse
☆ Bologna	☆ Lille	☆ Nice	☆ Versailles
☆ Bordeaux	☆ London	☆ Paris	☆ Vienna
☆ Brussels	☆ Luxembourg	☆ Rome	☆ Zurich

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ELECTION NOTES

Marijuana Measure Rides High

LOS ANGELES — With the support of a curious mix of conservatives, libertarians, drug legalization advocates and some of the country's richest businessmen, a proposition to legalize the medical use of marijuana is flying high in California.

Public-opinion polls indicate the measure is headed toward approval Tuesday amid a last-minute $750,000 television advertising campaign that depicts cancer, AIDS patients and others whose suffering could be eased by smoking or ingesting marijuana.

If it passes, critics contend, the ballot initiative and a similar proposition in Arizona are likely to raise troubling legal and safety questions.

"We'll have legal confusion or even anarchy," said the California attorney general, Dan Lungren. "What we have here is a proposed law flying under false colors. It plays to people's sympathies for the terminally ill, but actually it's tantamount to contravening federal law."

President Bill Clinton's drug czar, Barry McCaffery, has called the initiative a "stalking horse for legalization" of drugs, and warned that if it is approved the federal government will prosecute doctors who recommend using marijuana.

Despite those warnings, a poll issued this week by the independent Field Institute shows 59 percent of voters favoring the initiative. Thirty-five percent oppose it, and 6 percent are undecided. *(WP)*

Turnout Under 55% Is Forecast

WASHINGTON — The election is almost upon the country and about all that remains is to browbeat the American people to shame them into voting.

It won't work. The experts say less than 55 percent of eligible Americans will participate, and they have some theories on what that says about the world's most celebrated — and maybe its most casual — democracy.

A century ago, 80 percent of eligible Americans routinely voted. But in the last 30 years, turnout has gone down. From 64 percent in 1960, when John F. Kennedy was elected, it slid to barely above 50 percent in 1988 before squiggling up to 55.2 percent four years ago. But the 1992 race had an incumbent president on the ropes, an attractive challenger and a feisty third-party insurgent.

"There seems little question that turnout will be down, perhaps sharply," this time around, said Curtis Gans, director of the nonpartisan Committee for the Study of the American Electorate. He predicts that turnout on Tuesday will be somewhere in the range of the 50.1 percent participation in 1988 — the record low in modern times — to the 55.2 percent in 1992. *(AP)*

Quote/Unquote

Bob Dole, midway through a 96-hour round-the-clock campaign blitz, speaking in Las Vegas: "We're going to go around the clock. We can feel the momentum building, and it's building all across America." *(Reuters)*

Away From Politics

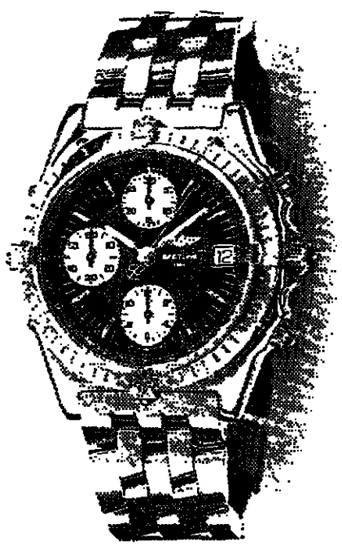
• **U.S. Navy divers made their last trip** to the bottom of the ocean to retrieve the wreckage of TWA Flight 800, ending 15 weeks of a painstaking search off Long Island that has yet to reveal a cause. Divers made more than 3,800 trips to the ocean floor since the jumbo jet exploded over the Atlantic on July 17. The navy said 98 percent of the plane and 214 bodies had been retrieved. Searchers will use nets to dredge the ocean floor in an attempt to recover the remaining 2 percent of the jetliner. *(AP)*

• **Blood and urine tests of a 7-year-old boy** believed to have eaten Halloween treats laced with cocaine showed no trace of the drug, the police in San Jose, California, said. The boy, Ferdinan Siquig, collapsed while trick-or-treating. Initial urine-analysis showed traces of cocaine, but follow-up tests yielded no sign of the drug. *(AP)*

• **A man charged with the torture and dismemberment killings** of two high school cheerleaders committed suicide in his jail cell by hanging himself with a shoelace, the authorities in Ithaca, New York, said. John B. Andrews, 31, had been in jail since Oct. 7. *(AP)*

• **A prominent real estate developer was killed** when a bomb planted in his car exploded in a country club parking lot. The authorities said the victim, Gary Lee Triano of Tucson, Arizona, also had ties to local gambling operations and was reportedly trying to open casinos abroad at the time of his death. *(AP)*

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INSTRUMENTS
FOR PROFESSIONALS

Christopher Faces Dilemma in China

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The harsh prison sentence handed down against a leader of the Chinese democracy movement has heightened the dilemma facing Secretary of State Warren Christopher as he plans the trip that could turn out to be his diplomatic swan song: How much fuss should he make about human rights?

During his four-year tenure as secretary of state, Mr. Christopher has made one trip to Beijing, in March 1994, and it was generally rated a disaster.

A few days before the visit began, John Shattuck, the assistant secretary for human rights, met with a top Chinese dissident in a Beijing hotel. The Chinese authorities were furious, and responded by denouncing the United States and rounding up human rights activists on the eve of Mr. Christopher's arrival.

The first visit occurred as the administration was attempting to secure improvements in China's human rights record by threatening to withhold normal trading privileges. Over the past year, the United States has sought to construct a broader strategic relationship with China, with less emphasis on human rights, and has talked about an exchange of visits between President Bill Clinton and President Jiang Zemin of China.

"Christopher has got to come back from Beijing with something concrete," said Mike Jendrzejczyk, the Washington director of Human Rights Watch/Asia. "It would be political suicide for the administration to invite Jiang Zemin to Washington for a summit while human rights activists are being rounded up and there is major repression in Tibet."

An aide said Mr. Christopher was likely to take Mr. Shattuck along with him on his trip to China on Nov. 18, although no decision has been made on the composition of the delegation. Failure to include the top U.S. human rights official in the Christopher party would expose the administration to heavy criticism in Washington and invite comparisons with the 1994 trip.

His planned visit could turn out a diplomatic swan song. How much fuss should he make about human rights?

Exactly who Mr. Shattuck will be able to meet with in Beijing is unclear, however. China broke off a formal human rights dialogue with the United States in 1995 to protest Washington's attempts to censure it at the annual United Nations Conference on Human Rights in Geneva. Senior Chinese officials have brushed aside attempts by the United States to restart the dialogue.

Over the past few days, a steady stream of White House and State Department officials have been visiting Beijing to prepare for Mr. Christopher's trip and develop an agenda. Chinese goals, according to diplomatic sources in Beijing, include admission to the World Trade Organization, the granting of permanent normalized trading status and the repeal of remaining sanctions imposed after the crackdown in 1989.

Western human rights organizations are hoping the Chinese will agree to some concessions over political prisoners and access to Tibet. But a State Department official involved in preparing Mr. Christopher's trip said formal trade-offs between human rights and economic issues appear unlikely.

"At the end of the day," the official said, "the human rights issues stand on their own. We are not trading off economic issues for human rights."

The Clinton administration strongly protested the 11-year prison sentence given last week to the Chinese dissident Wang Dan, who was one of the leaders of the 1989 pro-democracy protests that were crushed by the Chinese Army. At the same time, administration spokesmen said Mr. Christopher would seek to "engage" the Chinese leadership on a wide range of issues, including human rights.

The U.S. business community remains adamantly opposed to any attempt by the administration to demand human rights concessions from China as the price for doing normal business.



Mandel Ngan/Agence France-Presse

Marchers bearing portraits of Wang Dan, the dissident given an 11-year term by Beijing, Sunday in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Marchers Back Wang Dan

Reuters

HONG KONG — Thousands of protesters marched in Hong Kong on Sunday to demand that China release the opposition activist Wang Dan and other imprisoned Chinese dissidents.

"Against political persecution of Wang Dan!" demonstrators yelled as they marched to the headquarters of Xinhua press agency, Beijing's unofficial diplomatic mission here.

"Speech is innocent! Protest human rights!" they chanted as they followed two flatbed trucks decorated to resemble Chinese prison cells and transporting a quartet of protesters, hands chained and mouths taped shut to symbolize silencing of dissent in China.

Organizers said more than 3,000 protesters joined the rally, showing no concern that they might attract China's anger in the countdown to the handover of the British colony next July.

"Wang Dan has been sentenced to 11 years in prison," said the Chinese dissident Han Dongfang as he marched with his infant son on his shoulders. "The same can happen to me or any other Chinese. Under this regime, our speech and thoughts can lead to such a harsh sentence."

Mr. Han is one of about 80 dissenters who live in Hong Kong and face an uncertain future after it reverts to China.

He was jailed for four years for taking part in the 1989 Tiananmen Square pro-democracy demonstrations in Beijing and fled to Hong Kong upon his release.

■ Selection Panel Named

A committee selected by China has picked 340 members of another group to select the first chief executive to lead postcolonial Hong Kong, Reuters reported from Beijing.

The committee said the final appointment would be made at a Dec. 11 meeting of the selection panel.

The Hong Kong Preparatory Committee, handpicked by Beijing to chart the colony's return to Chinese rule July 1, chose 340 members of the Selection Committee from a list of 409 candidates dominated by pro-Beijing politicians but also including business leaders.

"I think this is a very broad-based representative committee," said Chen Ziying of Beijing's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, when asked why few democrats were selected.

Of the remaining 60 Selection Committee seats, 26 automatically go to delegates from the National People's Congress, or Parliament, while the other 34 members will be appointed by local deputies of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

"The 400 members of the Selection Committee are shouldering a great historic mission," Vice Prime Minister Qian Qichen told the Preparatory Committee in the Great Hall of the People. "I hope they will not let down the trust of the nation and will not let down the hopes of 6 million Hong Kong people."

BRIEFLY ASIA

Burma Again Blocks Home of Dissident

RANGOON — Burmese policemen detained several people and blocked access to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's street on Sunday, preventing the opposition leader again from giving her regular weekend speech to supporters.

At least four people were briefly held by the police as supporters tried to gather to hear the Nobel peace laureate, who has been prevented from giving her speech at her home for six straight weeks, witnesses said. Traffic policemen and military intelligence officers manned checkpoints on the street leading to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's University Avenue home and barred vehicles and pedestrians from entering the road. About 500 of the opposition leader's supporters dispersed after a 30-minute standoff with riot policemen a kilometer from her house.

On Saturday, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi addressed supporters at an intersection near the Industry Ministry. With top aides at her side, she urged the crowd to "be patient" and "be brave" in the struggle for democracy in Burma. *(Reuters)*



Matthew Pennington/Agence France-Presse

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi speaking near the Industry Ministry in Rangoon.

Top Punjab Minister Reinstated by Court

LAHORE, Pakistan — A court reinstated the ousted chief minister of Punjab Province on Sunday in a setback for Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto.

The Lahore High Court gave Manzoor Wattoo, removed in September 1995 on Miss Bhutto's recommendation, 10 days to show that he could command a majority in the assembly in Pakistan's most populous province. The bench said that if Mr. Wattoo failed to win a vote of confidence, the outgoing chief minister, Arif Nakai, whose party is in Miss Bhutto's federal governing coalition, would be returned to power in Punjab.

President Farooq Leghari, on Miss Bhutto's advice, suspended Mr. Wattoo last year after a revolt by most provincial ministers. Mr. Nakai later assumed power in the province. *(Reuters)*

Khmer Rouge to Join Cambodian Army

PHNOM PENH — Breakaway Khmer Rouge commanders have agreed to merge their force of up to 4,000 fighters with Cambodian government forces on Nov. 6, top officials from both sides said Sunday.

The decision came as the Khmer Rouge saw thousands of defections over the weekend, including several thousand fighters from fronts located close to the bases of the breakaway rebels. The fighters included Sam Bit, said to be second in line to dissident Khmer Rouge leader Ieng Sary.

Sok Peap, commander of the northwest base of Phnom Malai, said Ieng Sary had decided to integrate his 4,000 fighters with the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces. *(Reuters)*

Rao Role Reviewed

NEW DELHI — The Congress (I) Party plans to review its backing of the minority United Front government led by Prime Minister Deve Gowda on Monday and to reassess the role of embattled former Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao as Congress leader in Parliament, officials said.

Congress politicians said a move was being considered to ask Mr. Rao at the Congress Working Committee meeting on Monday to step down as head of the party in Parliament because of a series of criminal charges against him. Under pressure over the criminal cases, Mr. Rao gave up the party's presidency in September. *(Reuters)*

Japan Aide Kills Self Over Food Scare

Reuters

TOKYO — An official in charge of school lunches in the western Japanese city at the center of a deadly food poisoning outbreak this year has committed suicide, the police said Sunday.

The body of Shigeki Morimoto, 61, managing director of the Sakai School Lunch Program Association, was found Saturday in a pond in Sakai, a police spokesman said. He was believed to have deliberately drowned himself.

The spokesman said, "Morimoto is believed to have killed himself because his family said he had been worried about his job and because a note left at his home made reference to his 'regrets.'"

The Yomiuri Shimbun newspaper quoted the letter from Mr. Morimoto to his family as saying: "I'm really sorry. Please forgive me. It was regrettable."

Mr. Morimoto's death came a day after the authorities in Sakai officially declared the epidemic to be over. The outbreak that started in Sakai last July and spread to other parts of the country has killed 11 people, mainly schoolchildren, and sickened about 9,500.

Health authorities believe that school lunches prepared for distribution throughout Sakai, 480 kilometers (300 miles) west of Tokyo, caused the outbreak. They were unable, however, to pinpoint exactly what ingredient in the lunches was responsible.

Mr. Morimoto was in charge of deciding school lunch menus and negotiating contracts with wholesalers to supply ingredients for the meals.

In the past, civil servants and company employees in Japan have killed themselves as a way of atoning for what they believed was their responsibility for scandals or actions that brought their organizations into disrepute.

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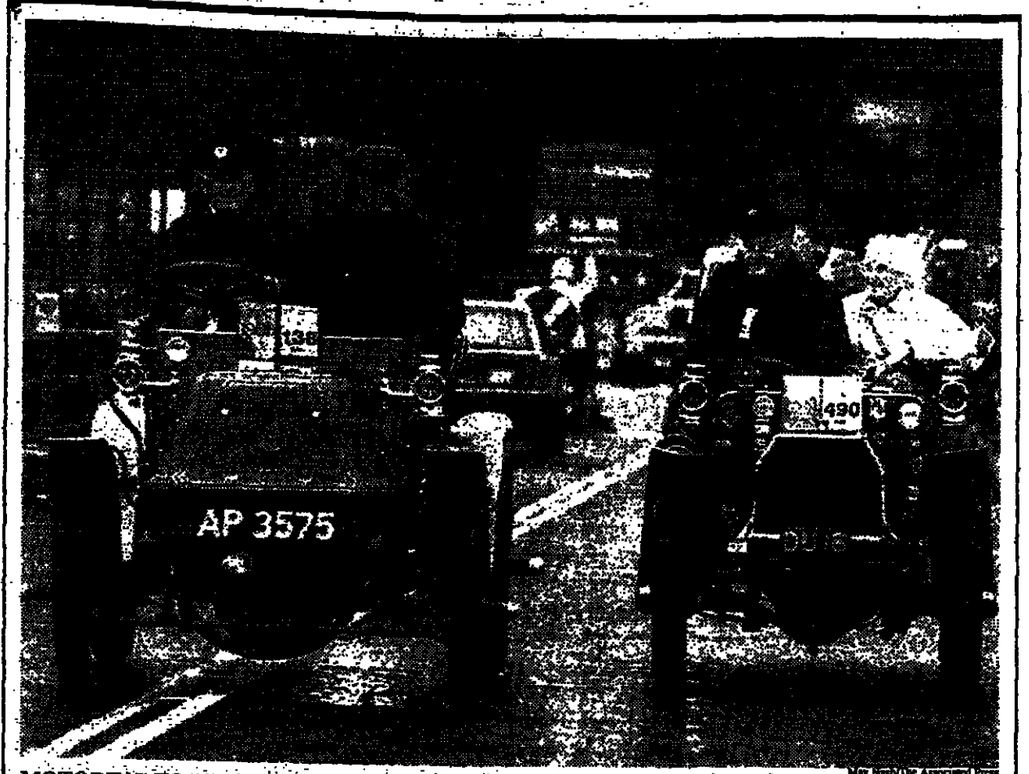
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EUROPE



Max Nash/The Associated Press

MOTORING TO BRIGHTON — Antique cars heading out Sunday at the start of the annual London-to-Brighton rally. A total of 660 vehicles were taking part in the centenary of the 50-mile competition.

A Campaign 'Against Memory'

Yugoslav Vote Expected to Cement Milosevic's Rule

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, who largely began the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina, turned his country into an international pariah and destroyed an economy already crippled by decades of Communist mismanagement, launched a carefully choreographed political dance on Sunday that will probably finish with him anointed to rule the rump Yugoslavia for years to come.

Officially, what happened Sunday was described as nationwide elections for the federal Yugoslav Parliament, the

NEWS ANALYSIS

rubber stamp body that is made up of deputies elected from Serbia and Montenegro.

The Parliament, politically irrelevant, along with the ineffectual offices of the federal presidency and prime ministry, is, however, seen as the next stepping stone in Mr. Milosevic's drive to retain control of a country that he has run for the last nine years.

"Because he can not run for the presidency of Serbia again next year," said an opposition columnist, Stojan Cerovic, "he is simply sidestepping into another position.

"The name of the position he holds now, or will hold a year from now, is not important. No matter what happens, or what title he has, Milosevic intends to run Yugoslavia."

When Mr. Milosevic's term expires at the end of 1997, he can, Western diplomats say, use a two-thirds majority in the federal Parliament to amend the constitution and transfer his power to the post of federal president.

But even if he fails to receive a two-thirds majority on Sunday, he can be appointed as the federal prime minister by the federal president and retain power through that office, these diplomats said.

Critics say that constitutional rules matter little anyway to Mr. Milosevic, who, for example, dictates all foreign policy, although under the constitution the president of Serbia has no say in foreign affairs.

The election campaign has been a bizarre mixture of the big lie and character assassinations carried out mostly by Mr. Milosevic's wife, Mirjana Markovic, who heads a fuzzy New Age political party called JUL, and the wife of one of the five main opposition leaders in the coalition, Vuk Draskovic.

Mrs. Draskovic, referring to Ms. Markovic's murky parentage, said this week in a column of her party's magazine that her rival was "the bastard product of wild partisan orgies in the woods."

The Communist partisans, led by the former dictator Josip Broz Tito, fought the Germans during the World War II and went on to rule Yugoslavia until its dissolution in 1991.

Ms. Markovic, in turn, wrote that Mrs. Draskovic's "hysteria" arose because she was "an unfulfilled woman who has the habits of cattle herders and highwaymen who steal baggage and kidnap children."

The verbal duel between the two women has been the only levity in a campaign that is short on issues and so leaden that even voters who stood Sunday in polling stations had a hard time explaining what it is about.

"Its our duty to vote, just like it was under Tito," said Miodrag Calic, 66, a retired machinist.

"The only difference now is that we have to choose from more names, so its a little more confusing."

The opposition coalition, which has had a hard time putting together a coherent message, says its best hope is that it will capture the city hall in Belgrade in the local elections that were also taking place Sunday.

Widespread overcrowding, unemployment and unpaid wages have turned many in the city against the government.

What is stunning to many observers is how the state-run press, which has virtually ignored the five-party opposition coalition, has managed to recast Mr. Milosevic, who rose to power as a virulent nationalist determined to create a Greater Serbia, as a tolerant peacemaker and internationally respected statesman.

"This campaign has really been a war, directed by the state media, against our memory," said Mr. Cerovic, "and the state is winning."

The four-year conflict that dismembered the former Yugoslavia, destroyed Bosnia, created over a million refugees, many of them Serbs, and left a quarter of a million dead is rarely mentioned. The nationalist hard-liners, who once stood on platforms with President Milosevic urging young men to go off to Bosnia to fight Muslims and Croats, have been unceremoniously dumped from power.

Somehow, Mr. Milosevic has even managed to escape the blame for the economic fiasco that has seen living standards plummet to levels equivalent to those in many North African nations.

The blame for the economic disaster is pinned on the sanctions imposed by the West.

And better times, the state's powerful propaganda organs promise, are just ahead.

The lifting of the sanctions, after Mr. Milosevic's signing of the Dayton peace agreement, are portrayed in the state press as the belated recognition by the West of his consistent calls for peace and cooperation.

MP's Death Imperils Major's Majority

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Barry Porter, a legislator from Prime Minister John Major's governing Conservative Party, died Sunday, reducing the party's majority in the 651-seat House of Commons to one.

Mr. Porter, 57, died of cancer, officials from his Wirral South district in northwestern England said, refusing to give further details.

His death could lead to a special election that could wipe out the government's majority in Parliament and bring it closer to calling a national election before its five-year term ends in May.

Another special election is already pending after the death last month of Terry Patchett, a Labour Party lawmaker for the northeastern district of Barnsley East. An expected victory there for Labour would put it level with the Tories in Parliament.

The government could continue in power without an outright majority in the House of Commons, but it would have to rely on smaller parties to help it pass its last program of legislation before the national election, which must be called before May 22, 1997.

Party chiefs can order a special election in Mr. Porter's district, or leave the seat empty until the national election. The Tories have not won a special election in seven years.

The Labour Party, under its leader Tony Blair, currently holds a lead of more than 20 points in most opinion polls.

Losses in by-elections and the defection of three Conservative Party members of Parliament to opposition parties have gradually whittled away the Conservatives' majority, which stood at 21 seats immediately after the last election.

Mr. Major said Sunday that Mr. Porter's "generous heart and good humor will be much missed at Westminster and in the Wirral."

Mr. Porter had "served both his constituents and country well," he added.

Educated at Oxford University, Mr. Porter became an attorney in 1965 and served in local government before he was elected to Parliament in 1979. He had a majority of 8,183 votes in the last national election in 1992.

A member of a cross-party committee of lawmakers on Northern Ireland, he received a letter bomb in 1981 after he appeared to show support for Bobby Sands, an Irish Republican Army hunger striker. The bomb was spotted and defused. *(AP, Reuters)*

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Italian Leader Attacks Attempts to Split Nation

ROME — President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro made a stinging attack Sunday against attempts to divide Italy.

"Heaven help those who work to divide, tear apart, to put into doubt a patrimony that is presupposed on peaceful cohabitation," Mr. Scalfaro said.

In a speech to mark National Unity Day, Mr. Scalfaro did not specifically mention Umberto Bossi, leader of the separatist Northern League, who last September declared "independence" for his would-be northern republic of "Padania." *(Reuters)*

Spanish Supreme Court to Rule on Gonzalez

MADRID — Spain's Supreme Court will decide Monday whether to question former Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, either as a witness or as a suspect, in a probe of the "dirty war" against Basque separatists in the 1980s.

Former security chiefs and a disgruntled Socialist leader have accused Mr. Gonzalez of directing a campaign of killing, torture and kidnapping between 1983 and 1987 in which 28 people were murdered, a third of them in error. Mr. Gonzalez has denied the charges.

Supreme Court Justice Eduardo Moner ruled earlier this year that there was insufficient evidence to investigate Mr. Gonzalez. But the Supreme Court overruled his decision and accepted an appeal by families of the victims in September. *(Reuters)*

House Arrest for Ex-Head of Italy's Railroads

LA SPEZIA, Italy — Italy's former state railroad boss, Lorenzo Necci, has been released from prison here and put under house arrest, a month and a half after he was arrested on corruption charges, judicial officials said.

Mr. Necci, accused of having taken bribes, was arrested Sept. 15 at the same time as the Italian-Swiss financier Francesco Pacini Battaglia and the head of the government-owned Oto Melara weapons manufacturer, Pierfrancesco Guarguaglini. Officials said Mr. Necci would be put under house arrest for a maximum of 30 days. *(AFP)*

U.K. Said to Talk to Sinn Fein About a Truce

DUBLIN — Britain is negotiating with the Sinn Fein president, Gerry Adams, to secure a new cease-fire from his Irish Republican Army guerrilla allies before Christmas, Dublin's Sunday Tribune said.

It said John Hume, leader of Northern Ireland's moderate Irish nationalists, the Social Democratic and Labour Party, has acted as a go-between in talks over the past week with British government officials, the report said.

A spokesman for Prime Minister John Major of Britain said he had no knowledge of any negotiations. Britain has shunned any official contact with Sinn Fein, which seeks an end to British rule of Northern Ireland, since the IRA ended a truce in February. *(Reuters)*

For the Record

Police investigating the March 1994 IRA mortar attack on London's Heathrow airport charged Michael Anthony Gallagher on Saturday with conspiring to cause an explosion and having admitted belonging to the IRA. *(AFP)*

The EU This Week:

International Herald Tribune

Significant events in the European Union this week:

- EU culture ministers meet in Brussels on Thursday. The key issue will be whether to create a 200-million European Currency Unit guarantee fund to stimulate investment in European film and television productions.
- Senior members of the European Commission and European Parliament, including President Jacques Santer, participate in a seminar on job creation in Brussels from Tuesday to Thursday to mark the Union's Employment Week '96.

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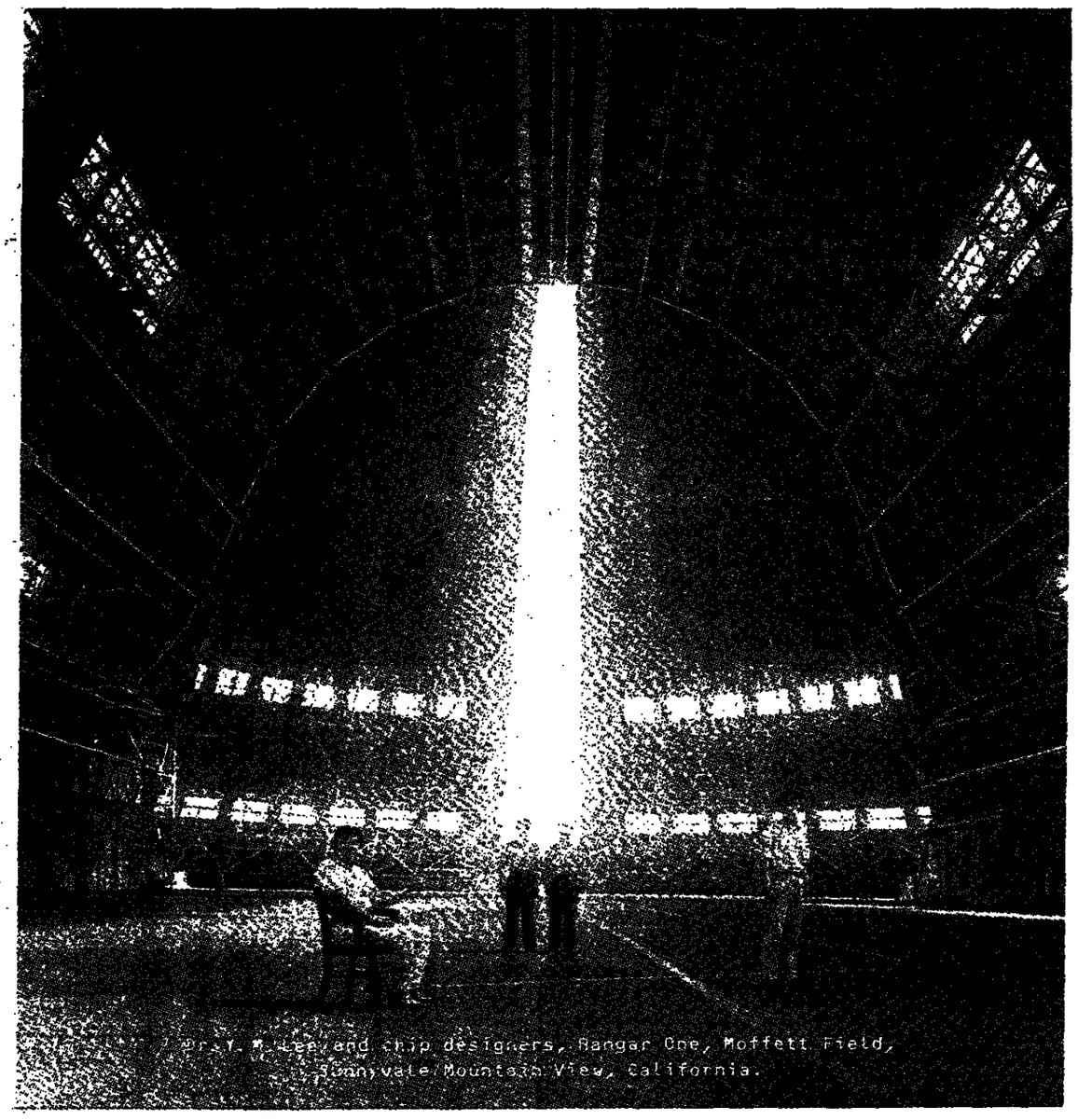
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CAREERS

Glory at What Price? Pot of Chili or 90 Seconds of Duck Calls

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The winners of the New York City Marathon, having paid $58 to enter the celebrated foot race, each hobbled home Sunday with at least $30,000 and a brand-new Toyota sedan.

That is nice, of course. But isn't there an easier way to make money?

Take Kurt Wait, a 44-year-old sales analyst in Redwood City, California. He won $1 million this year by daring to mix a can of sweetened condensed milk with a can of pears, a box of chocolate cake mix and a jar of butterscotch-caramel-fudge ice-cream topping.

Mr. Wait, the first man to win the Pillsbury Bake-Off since the culinary contest started in 1949, will collect $50,000 a year for 20 years for his recipe for macadamia fudge torte.

Unlike German Silva, the New York Marathon winner for the past two years, Mr. Wait's preparation for competition does not include 15-mile runs up oxygen-poor Mexican volcanoes. He trains on gourmet meals.

"I go to restaurants in San Francisco and recreationally eat," said Mr. Wait, who never ran 26.2 miles (41.9 kilometers) and said he never would.

"I find running really painful and boring," he said.

Few gustatory exploits stir as much passion — or as much of a payoff — as chili cook-offs. The International Chili Society of Los Angeles offers a $25,000 grand prize, and this year it attracted 300 cooks to its world championship in Reno, Nevada. To qualify, contestants must win a state or local chili championship.

The grand-prize winner this year was Georgia Weller, a billing supervisor from Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. She is only the second winner from east of the Mississippi River in the 30-year history of the contest, and she attributed her upset victory to grinding her spices an hour before cook-off to enhance their flavor.

Creativity often goes a long way toward capturing big tournament money.

The U.S. Open Sand Castle Competition in Imperial Beach, California, awards a $5,000 first prize each summer to one of 50 six-person teams who carve, scoop and sculpt a master work of grit within the allotted five-and-a-half hours.

"It takes a lot of imagination, as well as a strong back to haul all those buckets of water from the ocean to keep the sand wet," said Lorie Bragg, secretary of the sand castle committee.

New York City Marathon winners get $30,000 and a car. There are easier ways to make money.

Few competitions are as unforgiving as the World Championship Duck-Calling Contest, which celebrates its 61st year in Stuttgart, Arkansas, later this month.

To compete for the $6,000 grand prize, each of the 58 contestants this year must step out to an outdoor stage designed like a duck blind and blow four calls — a mating call, a hail call, a feed call and a come-back call — within 90 seconds. "It's hard for me to understand because I'm not in this duck-calling thing, but these people really get into it," said Shirley MacRae, the programs director for the Stuttgart Chamber of Commerce, which organizes the event.

The winner also gets a black Labrador retriever puppy.

Seattle's annual Spam-carving contest awards two round-trip plane tickets to far-flung international destinations. Contestants have 15 minutes to carve two cans' worth of Spam, a processed pork paté made by Hormel Foods Corp. and popular with soldiers, or at least widely consumed by them, during World War II.

Past winners in the Seattle contest were works representing Spamhenge and Spammy Wynette, complete with flowing locks of Spam hair squeezed from a garlic press.

Spam sculptors may use just about any utensil to create their masterpiece. "We allow anything for carving except chain saws — we had a problem with chain saws the first year," said Dana Cox, a spokesman for The Underground Tour, a Seattle tourist attraction that runs the Spam carving.

About 28,000 runners were expected to compete in Sunday's New York marathon. But every Fourth of July on Coney Island, another New York City tradition unfolds: 20 athletic diners compete in Nathan's Famous Hot-Dog Eating Contest.

The contest, held nearly every year since 1916, awards no prize money, only bragging rights to the "Mustard Yellow International Belt."

This year's champion was Edward Krachie, a mechanical engineer from Maspeth, Queens. Mr. Krachie, who weighs in at 330 pounds (148.5 kilograms) at 6 feet 6 inches (198 centimeters), inhaled 22 hot dogs in the allotted 12 minutes — a record.

Mr. Krachie relied on a winning technique of dipping the hot dogs and buns into water, turning the breaded wiener into a squishy mess that was faster to chew and swallow.

"It's not pretty," acknowledged George Shea, a spokesman for the contest. "But this is what the champs do."

U.S. Learns To Live With Downsizing

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Thanks to years of corporate downsizing, there is little stigma attached to losing a job in America, and the experience often brings families together, a survey has discovered.

The outplacement firm of Drake Beam Morin Inc. found that 82 percent of the 400 executives questioned, all of whom had recently lost their jobs, said they were willing to discuss their predicament with family, friends and neighbors.

Nearly half, 44 percent, said it had enhanced their relationships; 24 percent said it caused problems. Still, half said they feared the prospect of the loss of income and the possibility of long-term unemployment.

Drake Beam said the shift in attitudes differed markedly from those prevalent a decade ago.

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FOR MORE RECRUITMENT See Page 4

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INTERNATIONAL



J. David Ake/Agence France-Presse

Bob and Elizabeth Dole rallying Republicans from a Las Vegas boxing ring Sunday.

CAMPAIGN: *Republicans Favored to Hold On*

Continued from Page 1

the northern border from Oregon and Washington to Maine, where Mr. Clinton's share of independents tumbled, in some cases drastically. The second was in traditionally Republican areas, particularly the South and the Rocky Mountain states, where Mr. Clinton had been threatening to raid the Republican Party's Electoral College base.

If the shift that was discernible through Friday night's tracking were to continue unabated through Election Day, Mr. Dole might well reclaim almost all the Southern and Western states President George Bush won in 1992 and even wrest such states as Montana, Nevada and Colorado out of the Clinton column. The Republican's strategists said Saturday night that they had seen the same trend in the Midwest and that the challenger had become competitive in several states that previously seemed out of reach.

But repeated checks in the major building-block states of Mr. Clinton's presidential coalition — California, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York — found no sign that his Electoral College majority might be in jeopardy.

"I wish I could tell you otherwise," said a major Midwest Republican, "but it's just not happening."

In the American election system, voters actually cast their ballots for state electors who sit in the Electoral College and then choose the president. Each state has as many electors as it has senators and representatives, and the top candidate in a state reaps all that state's electoral votes.

The loss of several Mountain states could be more than offset by Mr. Clinton's winning Florida and its 25 electoral votes. The president is very much in contention there, thanks to inroads he has made in the Hispanic community and the way the Medicare issue is affecting the huge retiree population.

Many of the surveys for congressional and senatorial races found that the votes moving off Mr. Clinton last week were going not to Mr. Dole, but to the Reform Party candidate, Ross Perot, and, in some cases, to Ralph Nader, the Green Party candidate.

"Dole has been an unacceptable option for close to two-thirds of the people all along," one independent Western analyst said. "The more they've heard about the Democrats this week, the worse a Clinton vote has looked. So they've gone to the only alternatives."

The result is that Mr. Perot, languishing for weeks in single-digits, may advance from 10 percent, and a White House strategist conceded, "It is coming off of us."

Mr. Clinton, who suffered for four years from having opponents remind him that he won only a 43 percent plurality against Mr. Bush and Mr. Perot, could find it hard to claim majority support, and the implied policy mandate. Some pollsters' "vote models" projecting off the trends last week show Mr. Clinton falling just short of 50 percent, with Dole about 11 points back and Mr. Perot, Mr. Nader and other minor parties' nominees drawing in the low teens.

"When all is said and done," one of the pollsters said, "I think the vote distribution is going to look remarkably like it did in 1992."

That would be bad news for Democratic candidates struggling to help regain the House and Senate majorities their party lost in the Republicans' stunning sweep in 1994.

That was beginning to look like a reach even before Mr. Clinton hit his speed bumps. In the battle for the Senate, where Democrats need a net gain of three seats, their likeliest victory is against Senator Larry Pressler in South Dakota. But that would be balanced by the even more likely Republican takeover of an open Democratic seat in Alabama.

In addition to those two, each party can count eight states where it has a realistic possibility (if not probability) of gaining a Senate seat. But the best of the Democratic prospects, which appear to be in New Hampshire and Oregon, do not look as good as Republican chances in Arkansas, Georgia and Louisiana. If the Senate ratio shifts much at all, it is likely to be toward the Republican.

In the House, where Democrats need a net gain of 19 seats for Representative Richard Gephardt of Missouri to claim the speaker's gavel from Mr. Gingrich, the odds do not look favorable. Only one-third of the freshman Republicans appear to be under serious threat. There are 10 districts — all but one of them held by a Republican freshman — where Democrats are favored to take over. There are an additional 28 — 15 of them freshman seats, most of the rest without an incumbent on the ballot — where Democrats may have as much as a 50-50 chance of winning.

But Republicans also have 10 targeted Democratic districts — almost all of them open seats — they are favored to win and 19 others where they have a 50-50 chance. In a year with no particular partisan tide, that might point to a five-seat net gain for Democrats. With Mr. Clinton's coattails being shortened, it would be remarkable for a higher percentage of the Democratic possibilities to pay off.

MERGER: *BT and MCI Now Await Regulatory Approval for $23 Billion Deal*

Continued from Page 1

BT, the dominant telephone company in Britain, brings deep pockets and the ability to invest in technology to the alliance, while MCI offers marketing know-how and access to the lucrative U.S. communications market.

MCI and BT already have a venture called Concert Communications Services that provides telecommunications services to multinational companies. BT owns 75 percent of this unit. In June, the two companies made a huge commitment to the Internet via Concert, planning $100 million of investment this year and increasing capacity on the worldwide network by about a third.

BT will pay its shareholders a special dividend of 35 pence (57.3 cents) a share in conjunction with the takeover, and will also seek to boost its stock price by asking investors to authorize the repurchase of up to 10 percent of its outstanding shares. The company plans to raise its regular dividend by 6 percent, to £19.85 a share, in the year ending March 31. The special dividend is not conditioned on the deal going through, a BT spokesman said.

Although MCI's current stockholders will not share in the special payout, they would benefit from BT's plan to keep increasing its dividends, which the company said "will continue to be an important component of shareholder value" although it plans to concentrate on increasing the rate of the company's earnings to achieve that goal.

BT's stock price in the coming months will be of concern to MCI's shareholders because they are being paid largely in the British concern's equity. The plan revealed Sunday would swap 0.54 of a BT American depositary share and $6 for each MCI share. Each ADS represents 10 of BT's common shares.

Based on Friday's closing price of $55.50 per ADS, that makes the deal worth $35.97 per MCI share. With about 691 million MCI shares outstanding, the deal values all of MCI's stock at $24.86 billion, meaning BT would pay about $19.96 billion for the 555 million shares it does not yet own, as well as assuming the American company's $3.4 billion of long-term debt, bringing the total cost to about $23.36 billion.

BT invested $4.3 billion in MCI in June 1993, purchasing its initial stake of 136 million shares.

While they did not mention layoffs, the companies said by joining they would cut expenses by $2.5 billion in the five years following the deal and by $850 million a year thereafter.

The deal is expected to close in the autumn of 1997, said David Orr, a BT spokesman. It requires regulatory approvals in both the United States and Britain, but Mr. Orr said that these were expected to be forthcoming.

In the United States, federal law prohibits foreign concerns from owning more than 25 percent of an American phone company. MCI received a waiver raising the cap to 35 percent at the time of BT's initial investment.

FCC officials told The New York Times on Friday that the commission could lift the ownership cap if it determined that it was in the public interest to do so. One reason such a waiver is expected is that Britain has already opened its domestic market to such BT competitors as Nynex Corp. and US West Inc.

AT&T Corp., however, said Sunday, "In spite of the progress made to establish competition, the U.K. market is not fully open. New entrants and carriers who want to serve customers still face significant barriers.

"BT still controls more than 90 percent of all local telephone connections," AT&T added. It said it expected the U.S. government to condition approval of the deal on "the complete and unqualified opening" of the British market.

Although strong in the United States and Europe, the weak link for Concert is Asia, where Mr. Orr noted that BT has stated an interest in an alliance with Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. of Japan. "We are keen to find a partner there, and the most obvious fit would be with NTT," he said.

NTT is providing distribution services for the Concert Internet services in Asia.

In May, BT broke off merger negotiations with Cable & Wireless PLC, a British-based competitor with a strong Asia-Pacific presence.

In Europe, BT holds a 37.5 percent stake in VIAG Interkom, which will compete with Deutsche Telekom once the German market is open to competition in 1998.

■ MCI's News Corp. Links Fray

Geraldine Fabrikant of The New York Times reported from New York:

As MCI was solidifying an alliance with British Telecommunications, its relationship with News Corp. appeared to be coming unraveled.

MCI and News Corp. have two major alliances, and elements of each are in dispute. The larger of the two is a $2 billion investment that MCI agreed to make in News Corp. in March 1995.

So far MCI has put up $1.35 billion, and now it is negotiating to limit its investment to that level, according to executives close to the discussions.

The second alliance is a plan to start American Sky Broadcasting, a consumer satellite service for the United States in which the companies are 50-50 partners. Both alliances have apparently been swept aside by MCI's talks with British Telecom., which have taken months, creating enormous pressures of their own.

ATHENS: *Greeks Re-enter the Olympic Beauty Contest With Eye on the Summer Games of 2004*

Continued from Page 1

"No other city awaits with such impatience the IOC's decision than Athens," Mr. Stephanopoulos said during a recent visit by an IOC technical evaluation committee. "However, I express my bitterness over losing the 'Golden 1996 Olympics'" in 1996.

"I believe that in case our country does not win these Olympics Games, it should never again submit its candidacy."

Many are sympathetic with Athens. Nonetheless, such threats won't go over well. The IOC will want to put its faith in a cooperative government.

In a way, Atlanta did the Greeks a favor. Athens figures to be a much better host in 2004 than it would have been three months ago. Athens' worn out airport would have been overwhelmed; It's so old, you expect Humphrey Bogart to come walking past in a trench coat. As recently as last year, there were official foreign concerns about the safety of its air-traffic control.

By next century, Athens is promising a new international airport, as well as two new metro lines — at a cost of $2.6 billion— and a suburban highway around the city. All will be completed regardless of the Olympic vote.

Such renovations and the charisma of the bid committee's president, Gianna Angelopoulos-Daskalaki, might help overcome Mr. Stephanopoulos's comments. Even so, the IOC's questions are going to be more demanding than ever.

"The big challenge for Athens is to show how the city can control the Games," Mrs. Angelopoulos said. "Of course we have the heritage, but we don't depend on it. This time we don't depend on our laurels."

Mrs. Angelopoulos, 41, is a lawyer and a politician. Wife to the Greek millionaire Theodore Angelopoulos, she has helped sponsor the bid with her own money. Her job is to make the Olympic history of Greece relevant to the IOC by rooting it in a sound, modern organization.

One of Atlanta's problems was its promise to put on the biggest Olympics ever. But Atlanta isn't New York or Paris or Tokyo; it ended up swamping its Olympic ring with too many spectators. Athens will have to deal with similar suspicions. Athens invented democracy and, possibly, the traffic jam.

Athens' bid is a revelation. Of the 39 facilities Athens has declared for the 2004 Olympics, 28 are a in place. The core venues to the north of the city, meant to host athletics, aquatics, gymnastics and basketball, are all beautiful. Atlanta's venues were at least as spectacular; the problems were swarming outside, with little in the way of government support to help clear them away. Athens has the necessary financial guarantees from the government, but then so do the other contenders for 2004.

What the others lack is the history of the Olympics itself. They began in 776 B.C. at ancient Olympia, 350 kilometers west of Athens (215 miles). The site of the ancient stadium is a long, narrow oval, a natural floor rubbed free of grass. Today visitors from all over the world run a lap of the same track.

To fly from the ancient Olympic ruins back toward modern Athens is to wing the span of time. The grassy hills give way to farmland and herds, then towns and the harbors. Athens itself occupies a huge natural bowl that holds in the smog. The city is enormously white, a blend of the ruined statues left behind and the white marble of the downtown stadium that 100 years ago hosted the first modern Olympics.

The 1896 stadium is long and narrow, too. Athenians jog along the track in the mornings before work; grass grows peacefully from seams in the rows of white marble benches. The sunlight reflecting from the marble floor heats your legs as you walk back toward the Acropolis, which overlooks the stadium and the surrounding traffic. For 2004 Athens has plans to finish the men's marathon in 1896 stadium. It would become a lap unifying the Olympic movement.

No other city can match this dimension. Which is not to bury the other candidates; they all have their own strengths. Perhaps Rome has the biggest asset of all in Primo Nebiolo, the Italian who runs the key Olympic sport of track and field, and who is no doubt calling in favors on behalf of his home city.



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SWEDEN	S. KR.	3,500		1,000
SWITZERLAND	S. FR.	610		185
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Wednesday, November 6th:
6:30 to 8:30 am
American Elections Special with
Jean-Claude Bourret and Gerard Saint-Paul.
Live from the Inter-Continental Hotel, Paris.
8:00 am
Guest of honor Pamela Harriman,
American Ambassador to France.
Also 12:30 and 6:00 pm
news updates, with International Herald Tribune
journalists, RMC newscasters, experts and
special correspondents in the U.S.
RMC Herald Tribune

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Owning Facts

The Internet was initially expected to usher in a world where untold riches of information would be available at the touch of a button to vastly more people than ever before. But as the legal and commercial framework of this medium begins to take shape, it has become clear that a few mistakes could lead to just the opposite state of affairs — a world in which once-public information sources of every kind could be converted to proprietary commercial resources, available not to taxpayers or library-goers (whose taxes may have financed the information's collection) but only to paying customers.

The immediate occasion of this worry is a proposal now headed to an international conference on intellectual property issues this December in Geneva. The proposal, one of a batch of possible amendments to international copyright treaties that will be debated at the meeting, would give private companies that distribute data electronically — including those that contract with state or national governments to do so with public data — much greater controls than they now have over the "reproduction or utilization" of the data in those databases.

In some cases, that means that any attempt to do research by compiling material out of a database — looking up names and addresses, for instance, or consulting public environmental databases or property valuations — could run afoul of copyright protections. The underlying problem, as always with the Internet, is that you cannot "utilize" most data (that is, read it) without making an electronic copy of it for your own machine. The legal status of such "copies" remains contested, with some researchers raising fears that unless the law is cleaned up you could violate copyright simply by browsing a Web site.

The database issue also raises wider questions of who actually owns publicly compiled data and what constitutes "creative" work in compiling it. Databases come in many shapes, sizes and flavors, from the telephone directory to "value-added" databases such as government document files or newspaper or picture archives. (For the record, the Washington Post Co., an owner of the International Herald Tribune, owns and distributes data of these kinds.) Under current law, databases with "added value" get protection on the basis that their compilation and presentation amount to creative expression: You cannot, for instance, copy a page of a newspaper's classified ads to someone's Web site and sell access to it to third parties.

But unlike expression and presentation of facts, facts themselves are not protected. A case involving a telephone directory concluded that no protection was possible.

The main concern about the Geneva meeting is that an international treaty could radically shift all these balances without even being weighed in Congress. The Clinton administration, and particularly the Commerce Department, which has generally supported taking such issues directly to Geneva, should insist instead on first airing the public's interests in access to information in the United States.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Kurds in Danger

A macabre argument is going on between the private agencies that distribute official American relief to the Kurds in northern Iraq, and the U.S. State Department. The agencies say their 4,000 local employees are in imminent danger of being rolled up by Saddam Hussein's thugs and Kurdish collaborators — "going crazy" with fear is how one agency puts it. The department says not to worry, those Kurdish relief workers are not in great peril.

This is incomprehensible — and shameful. The small, religious-based agencies involved have been working there for some years. Unlike the CIA, which pulled all its people out of northern Iraq last month, the agencies remaining know well what is going on in the region. They have no good reason to exaggerate the threat. They have every good reason to protect their people and, beyond that, to ensure that the next group of local workers they recruit in the next crisis will be able to count on their assurances that the agencies will cover the risks.

Typically, one of these agencies, employing 85 Kurds, reports a pattern of harassment, surveillance, interrogations and armed threats culminating recently in the shooting and paralysis of one employee. Iraqi agents are identifying and tracking down the employees, giving Saddam Hussein the ability to crack down at any moment. Such a moment might be prompted, it is feared, by a decision on the revival of the stalled UN proposal for Iraq to sell oil for food.

The State Department, having seen to the rescue of 2,000 Kurds who worked for the U.S. government distributing relief and of 800 others who were connected to the CIA, seems reluctant to consider offering American refuge to 4,000 more. It suspects some would be rotten apples. It would like to leave some in place to continue their work, and to protect them by diplomacy.

But the dangers to these Kurds are real. The American-assisted cease-fire being discussed between rival Kurdish groups does not so much protect the 4,000 as leave them out in the cold. After the Gulf War, the Kurds were promised a "safe haven" to be realized by an operation called "Provide Comfort." These slogans represented grave promises to a threatened people. In any argument about the exact degree of peril being faced by the 4,000, the benefit of the doubt should be theirs.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

When the Tanks Came

The failed Hungarian revolution of 1956, brutally suppressed by Russian tanks, was a Cold War watershed. It stripped away any pretense of popular consent to the regimes Moscow had imposed on Eastern Europe and showed that the Soviet Union would use force to keep its new empire intact. It also made clear, for the first time, that the West would not send military aid even to a broadly supported, armed uprising against the Communists.

Now, newly uncovered documents suggest that Moscow at least briefly considered letting Hungary go its own way in 1956. On the Western side, there is no indication that intervention was ever seriously considered. But a review of American-sponsored Radio Free Europe broadcasts shows that the station cavalierly suggested that Western military help might be forthcoming if the rebels held out.

Even before the Hungarian revolt broke out in late October, 1956 had been a tumultuous year in the Communist bloc. In February, Nikita Khrushchev shocked a Soviet Communist Party Congress by denouncing and cataloguing Stalin's murderous misdeeds. In Eastern Europe, Stalinist leaders found themselves under heavy pressure to reform or step aside for more supple successors.

In June, workers' demonstrations broke out in Poland that eventually brought to power Wladyslaw Gomulka on a platform promising political and economic reforms. In Hungary the protest movement went further, bringing the population into the streets, where they attacked symbols of Stalinist authority. The uprising, which broke out on Oct. 23, swept to power Imre Nagy, a Communist reformer.

New insights on the Soviet reaction come from the publication of notes taken at Kremlin meetings by V. N. Malin, a Communist Central Committee official. The notes show that for the first week of the revolt, Mr. Khrushchev weighed withdrawing Soviet troops and negotiating with the new regime. But by Oct. 31, urged by foreign Communist leaders like Mao and colleagues in Moscow to crack down, he changed his mind. On Nov. 4, Soviet troops attacked. Despite fierce resistance, the revolution was quickly crushed and a more compliant government under Janos Kadar was installed. Mr. Nagy was executed in 1958.

Would a Soviet decision not to intervene have meant the end of Communism in Eastern Europe in 1956, as it did when Mikhail Gorbachev stood aside in the upheavals of 1989?

We can only guess. But thousands of Hungarian lives were lost and decades of political despair sealed throughout the region when Mr. Khrushchev made his fateful decision to crush the Hungarian revolution 40 years ago.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Tel.: (1) 41.43.93.00. Fax: Circ., (1) 41.43.92.10; Adv., (1) 41.43.92.12. E-Mail: iht@iht.com
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd. Singapore 0511 Tel. (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334
Mng. Dir., Asia, Rolf D. Kruenpuhl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-2922-1188. Fax: 852-2922-1190
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schlüter, Friedrichstr. 15, 60323 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 72 67 55, Fax: (069) 72 73 10
Press U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Fax: (212) 755-8785
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Shameful Word Games by Clinton on Bosnia

By Thomas Friedman

WASHINGTON — Let's get right to the point: The Clinton administration has not been candid with the American people about its intentions in Bosnia. It has been playing the worst sort of word games. And it will be lucky, very lucky, if those shenanigans don't come back to haunt it.

When President Bill Clinton first dispatched troops to Bosnia last Dec. 19 to support the Dayton peace accords, he said they would be there "about one year." While visiting Bosnia last spring, I noticed that my NATO press pass came with the expiration date filled in: "20/12/96." A few weeks ago, Secretary of Defense William Perry extended that "about a year" deadline to March 15, saying that a few extra months were needed for the gradual withdrawal.

Throughout the past year, though, even as it was becoming apparent that the Bosnia peace had not taken root enough for the Serbs, Muslims and Croats to be left on their own, most senior U.S. officials did all they could to dissuade the public that any U.S. troops would remain in Bosnia beyond the president's "about one year" deadline. In part, this was so that the deadline would force the Bosnia factions to get their act together, but in part it was to avoid the political fallout from what officials have long known was inevitable: that some U.S. troops would have to stay in Bosnia for a long time, whether they are wearing NATO helmets or New York Yankees caps. The White House ordered everyone in the administration not to talk about extending the U.S. military presence in Bosnia before the U.S. election. It might cost votes.

So Vice President Al Gore appeared on "Face the Nation" in July and declared: "We believe the mission will be completed by the end of this year. ... There's no successor mission. That's hypothetical. We're not planning — we're not anticipating any such thing. We believe that the mission will be completed." The Washington Post quoted the Joint Chiefs chairman, General John Shalikashvili, as telling its editors in April that he was "absolutely convinced" that all U.S. troops would be out of Bosnia by the end of this year and that he "cannot imagine circumstances changing in such a way that we would remain in Bosnia."

Even someone as honest and straightforward as Mr. Perry has become enmeshed in all this. When The New York Times last week quoted NATO officials as saying that Mr. Perry had "essentially signaled" the NATO allies that the U.S. would retain some ground troops in Bosnia, Mr. Perry denounced the article as "misleading." But when Times reporters rechecked with their sources, they reaffirmed the account, saying of Mr. Perry, "The more private the meetings, the more forthcoming he was."

Yes, technically, it is true that NATO hasn't made its "formal" troop recommendation yet, so no "formal" decision has been taken. But by sheer coincidence NATO is scheduled to begin reviewing the troop options on Nov. 6 — the day after the election. What a coincidence!

The fact is U.S. officials have known for months that there will have to be a continued NATO presence in Bosnia and that the Europeans will only stay if the United States stays with them. But instead of being straight with the public, the Clinton White House opted to fudge.

Watch out. If the Democrats win big Tuesday, there are going to be a lot of angry Republicans around who just might want to get back at the president by using his own words to block his inevitable decision to extend the Bosnia U.S. peacekeeping mission. To avoid that, all the president had to say during the campaign was that because the U.S.-engineered peace in Bosnia has begun to work but needs more time to be consolidated, he will probably request some kind of limited, but extended, U.S. military presence there, if re-elected.

Such a statement before the election would have been a move that would have enhanced the president's credibility and certainly would make it easier for him to do whatever he wants on Bosnia afterward. But the Clinton team chose — don't kid yourself; they thought about this — they chose not to be candid. Instead of educating the American people on the real choices in Bosnia, they chose to exploit their ignorance. Maybe they will get away with it.

But if they don't, if they run into a buzz saw in Congress and if the news media start throwing back the administration's own words, the Clintonites will have no one to blame but themselves.

The New York Times.

Putting on Their Masks To Run for President

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Apparently, most voters look forward to Nov. 5 as the great newspaper columnist Walter Lippmann did to Election Day in 1964. Some days before the Johnson-Goldwater contest ended, Mr. Lippmann said he expected to feel, afterward, as if he had been cured of a bad toothache.

This "toothache" was rooted in distaste for the swashbuckling campaign of Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, whose claque Mr. Lippmann dubbed "the war-whoop party." But if Mr. Lippmann were living now, I wonder if he might not prefer even that noisy clash to the 1996 contest. Pain is symptomatic of life, but this election has been devoid of sensation, including brain waves, for weeks.

When its history is written — on a pinhead — the 1996 campaign may be described this way: A gifted young Democratic president, after suffering every conceivable humiliation, including his party's first loss of the House in four decades, turns to an old spin doctor, Richard Morris, who treats political ideas as pawns in a game. Mr. Morris shows him how to lie low while the Republican revolutionaries, led by Newt Gingrich, shipwreck themselves, then pick up the pieces. A president who'd begun as something of a visionary becomes a political minimalist, narrowing the issues to the level of school uniforms, curfews and the V-chip.

Meanwhile, the Republicans choose as their candidate a respected Midwestern senator whose mission in the 1980s had been to offset reckless tax cuts and control a runaway federal debt. But once nominated he turns his back on that record and embraces the fiscal chicanery he had fought. He punctuates the turnabout by taking as his running mate the living symbol of funny-money economics.

A Martian might conclude that we have so reshuffled the incentives in presidential elections that candidates believe they must mask themselves as if for a Halloween party.

Perhaps there is a connection of sorts with that far-off campaign of 32 years ago that gave Walter Lippmann his toothache.

The Goldwaterites made it their mission in 1964 to test a popular theory of Republican weakness. According to that theory, Republicans had failed to win their share of presidential elections — that was the way it looked in 1964, when only Dwight Eisenhower had interrupted three decades of Democratic rule — because of something called "me-tooism." Republicans like President Eisenhower and Thomas Dewey and even Richard Nixon were merely bleached Democrats, pale imitations of Democratic welfare-state liberalism and appeasement. The result, it was claimed, was that millions of conservative voters stayed home every four years.



By Kal, in The Sun (Baltimore). C&W Syndicate

Mr. Goldwater gave the "me-tooism" theory a rousing test. He said he would make Social Security voluntary and even "lob one" (a nuclear weapon?) into the Kremlin men's room. He proclaimed that "extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice."

Lyndon B. Johnson was delighted to hear him say these rash things. The Democrats won in a landslide and the "me-tooism" theory was quietly laid to rest.

But the theory that "extremism" would mobilize a silent majority was not the only casualty. President Johnson had promised not to send "American boys to do what Asian boys should do for themselves" in Vietnam. But he did, and a "credibility gap" was born.

Platforms had always been made to run on, not stand on, but the 1964 watershed worked a permanent change in the psychology of presidential elections, especially when mediated by TV and reinforced by the Watergate scandals. The only consolation is that usually, including this year, the candidates are abler, more serious men than their intellectually sterile campaigns suggest. Our campaigns are now masked rituals in which we see only those shifty eyes that peep through the eyeholes. Who are these masked men? That the campaigns do more to disguise than reveal them is the real "character issue" in presidential politics today.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Which of the Candidates Do We Favor? Just Ask the Readers

By Geneva Overholser

WASHINGTON — You hear a lot about the fever pitch of public talk these days, and the absence of subtlety, civility, goodwill and the like. There's proof aplenty in a pre-election week ombudsman's log. Here, looking backward, are excerpts from what callers said:

Thursday, 7:45 A.M. I'm calling about President Clinton and the shams and the scams and all the back-room dealing that he's doing ... beyond anything anybody's ever done and it's a travesty. ... He's selling out our country and I wish you guys would expose it.

Thursday, 8:35 A.M. You have endorsed that horrible person in the White House and for that reason we do not want The Post in our home as of tomorrow morning. ... I'm going to hang up and call the paper and cancel our subscription. You're verbose and ridiculous.

Thursday, 11:10 A.M. Tell the editorial page editors that they've caused me and three of my friends to quit The Washington Post by endorsing Republican Representative Constance A. Morella. ... To be so blind as to endorse that congressperson, it just stinks. And to endorse somebody that trashed the president. You sound like a Republican recording, the way that editorial goes.

Wednesday, 9:45 A.M. I am calling about the failure of the media to disclose damaging stories about Robert and Elizabeth Dole while viciously attacking President Clinton and Hillary. You write about honesty and integrity. Ah! the impartial press. You obviously have your own political agenda, a wonderful example for the people and the young of this country. I have been a U.S. citizen for 50 years and you have betrayed my trust.

Wednesday, 2:45 P.M. I'm calling about the endorsement that you gave Clinton. ... You have sent such a message to our young people: that you can lie, you can cheat, you can skip out on your country, skip out on your wife. You can have friends that are criminals, you can be involved in criminal acts, tax evasion, fraud and still become president of the United States not just once but twice.

> ***'You think the public is so stupid that we don't realize what you're doing.'***

Tuesday, 3:30 P.M. I think that you're trying to give Bob Dole the election by this campaign finance fuss with the Democrats. Bob Dole's former vice chairman just had to pay a ... fine and is under house arrest for campaign finance problems, and I think you should play that up. It sure looks like you want Bob Dole to be president.

Tuesday, 3:45 P.M. This guy who has been assigned by The Post to Dole's campaign, Blaine Harden: Who's writing his material? It may be Clinton's staffer, George Stephanopoulos, I'm not sure. If this guy is a journalist, I'm a nuclear scientist.

Monday, 10:30 A.M. Why do you promote Dole?

Sunday, 8 A.M. Good luck ruining this country, left-wing scum.

Saturday, 9:32 A.M. I am incensed over the decision not to put the information about Bob Dole's affair while he was still a married man in The Post. ... Now one of the New York sensational tabloids has come out with that information. ... The Post doesn't seem to leave any stone unturned when trying to discover dirt about the president, but seems to shove this dirt under the rug because it deals with a Republican.

Saturday, 2:52 P.M. If we need to have another paper slamming Bill Clinton, we can read The New York Times. ... You're covering up anything bad that Dole does and promoting everything bad that Clinton does, front page, first line, pictures, everything else. You think the public is so stupid that we don't realize what you're doing. Is this a prelude to The Post endorsing Dole? Well, that will be the demise of The Post.

Please, tell me it's almost over.

The Washington Post.

The Day Scheduled for World Peace

By some authoritative calculations, world peace was supposed to break out Friday.

In a book published in Paris in 1623, the religious writer and peace advocate Emeric Cruce observed, "The ancient theologians promised that after 6,000 years have lapsed the world will live happily and at peace."

Emeric Cruce was alluding to two widely accepted notions. The first, holding that a day for God takes up 1,000 human years, was based on two biblical passages: "For a thousand years in your sight are like a day that has just gone by" (Psalms 90:4) and "With the Lord a day is like a thousand years" (2 Peter 3:8).

The second held that the life of mankind, following the pattern of the creation week, would encompass 6,000 years of toil followed by 1,000 years of rest.

There is, regrettably, some disagreement about the age of the Earth, and therefore about when its 6,001st year will begin. Many theologians of Emeric Cruce's era spent much time trying to figure it out.

Easily the most famous of these was the archbishop of Armagh, James Ussher (1581-1656), who concludes that God created Heaven and Earth at 6 P.M. on Oct. 22, 4004 BC. Archbishop Ussher's painstaking chronology gained substantial acceptance, and it clearly forms a useful first approximation.

Adjusting dates to accord with Archbishop Ussher's use of the Julian calendar (instead of our Gregorian one) we should have expected the Earth's 6001st year to begin — and therefore peace and happiness to break out — Friday, Nov. 1, 1996, at 6 P.M.

However, with war still in the world, we may be forced to test the estimations of some of the other biblical chronologists. By the calculations of the Jesuit thinker Petavius (1583-1652), the Earth's 6,000th year will not begin until 2017; by those of Martin Luther (1483-1546), it will come in 2040; by those of the great classicist Joseph Justus Scaliger (1540-1609), it will come in 2050; and by those of Jewish tradition, it will be delayed until 2239.

We still have, perhaps, something to look forward to.

— John Mueller, a professor at the University of Rochester, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: McKinley Leads

NEW YORK — The indications are that Mr. McKinley has swept the country and is elected President. According to the returns now at hand, some of which are estimates, the Republicans have carried the following States: Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Nebraska. He will have over 300 votes in the electoral college, fully 75 more than a majority. Mr. Bryan and free silvers have not merely been defeated, but annihilated. It is the greatest political revolution in history. The Republican membership in the next House of Representatives will be 230; the Democrats, 113; and the Populists, 14. The Senate will probably be Republican by a small majority.

1921: Ulster Talks

LONDON — Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, has accepted an invitation to consult with the Cabinet about Ulster. The tentative date for the prorogation of Parliament is November 11, and though that may be postponed a few days the prediction of its continuance is based only upon a possible necessity of passing minor legislation to confer certain powers upon the Ulster Parliament.

1946: Holy City Rests

JERUSALEM — Palestine was in a virtual state of paralysis as Jews paused for the Sabbath and the Arabs engaged in their traditional Balfour-Day general strike on the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration. The streets of Jerusalem were almost deserted and all shops closed. There was only occasional traffic and what pedestrians there were strolled quietly, apparently enjoying the summer-like day. The Jews scheduled a general strike in protest against the deportation of the 1,279 San Dimitrio refugees.

هكذا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL

Iraq Says U.S. Didn't Attack Radar Site

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — Iraq on Sunday denied a statement from the White House that a U.S. F-16 jet enforcing the flight-exclusion zone in southern Iraq had fired a missile at an Iraqi radar site.

"Such American allegations are baseless," the Foreign Ministry spokesman was quoted as saying by the Iraqi press agency. "No incident of any kind has occurred in Iraq's air space."

The spokesman said Iraq was still committed to a decision not to fire at U.S. and allied jets patrolling the two "no flight" zones in southern and northern Iraq. The decision was made in September after a confrontation with the United States because of Baghdad's backing of a Kurdish group in the north against a rival.

"Iraq is still committed to its decision which gives opportunity for political action as a response to a proposal by friendly countries, particularly Russia and France, to handle the illegal and illegitimate two no-fly zones," the spokesman said.

The Pentagon said late Saturday that a U.S. Air Force F-16 fired a missile at an Iraqi radar site after the jet was locked on electronically while in the no-flight zone over southern Iraq.

The incident occurred Saturday, the Pentagon said, adding that an investigation was under way. The White House, however, said it was not clear whether the F-16 was locked on by the radar.

The no-flight zones were introduced after the 1991 Gulf War to protect Kurds and Muslim Shiites from reprisals by Saddam Hussein's army following ill-fated anti-government uprisings there. *(Reuters, AP)*



Fakih Kheder-Reuters

Iraqis lining up for food Sunday in Baghdad. Iraq is barred from selling oil for food.

Bulgarian Opposition Claims Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SOFIA — The opposition candidate, Petar Stoyanov, claimed a decisive victory over his former Communist rival in presidential elections Sunday and pledged to bring Bulgaria closer to the European Union and NATO.

But Mr. Stoyanov was careful to avoid direct criticism of the governing Socialists and proposed a national salvation council of specialists and public figures to advise the government on how to fight a deepening social and economic crisis.

"Political independence and economic stability come through integration into the European Union and the Atlantic alliance," Mr. Stoyanov said at a news conference.

Stefan Savov, the leader of a small party allied to Mr. Stoyanov's Union of Democratic Forces, said Mr. Stoyanov's projected lead of nearly 20 percentage points was a defeat not only for his Socialist opponent in the presidential election, Ivan Marazov, but also for the government of Prime Minister Zhan Videnov.

"Our landslide victory means not only that Marazov is finished, but that Videnov is done for, too," said Mr. Savov, co-chairman of the People's Union.

Projections by independent polling agencies showed Mr. Stoyanov with about 59 percent of the vote, and Mr. Marazov, the culture minister, with about 41 percent. Turnout was about 60 percent, slightly below the 63 percent participation in the first round on Oct. 27.

Preliminary official results were expected early Monday, with the final tally due by Wednesday.

The election results were seen as a measure of the level of public anger over economic woes that threaten to make Bulgaria the first clear failure among former Soviet allies in Europe. Mr. Stoyanov was the clear favorite going into the runoff election.

Even workers in the smokestack industries of Bulgaria's heartland appeared to be deserting the Socialists, unimpressed by Mr. Marazov's nostalgic reminiscences about the cheap bread and safe streets of Communist times.

If Mr. Stoyanov's early, unofficial lead holds up, it will be a blow to the governing Bulgarian Socialist Party and will increase pressure on Mr. Videnov to reform the governing party or step down.

About 6.7 million Bulgarians were eligible to vote in the runoff. The winner will serve a five-year term, succeeding President Zhelyu Zhelev, a former anti-Communist dissident who lost to Mr. Stoyanov in a primary last summer.

Seven years after the overthrow of the Communist regime, Bulgarians feel cheated of the fruits that upheaval was intended to bring. Inflation, shortages, falling hard-currency reserves and a muddle in privatization have given the country its worst economic crisis since the fall of the old regime. Bulgarians now face a winter of severe food and fuel shortages and possible hyperinflation. *(AP, Reuters)*

The Riddle of Romania's Elections

Inherent Conservatism Is Seen Behind Iliescu's Survival

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

BUCHAREST — After seven years in power, Vaclav Havel of the Czech Republic and Ion Iliescu of Romania have become the longest-serving leaders in Central Europe.

They could not be more different.

Mr. Havel is a dissident playwright turned president of 10 million people with a strongly Western orientation; Mr. Iliescu is a former high-ranking Communist and close aide to the dictator Nicolae Ceausescu and has preserved many elements of the past.

Mr. Iliescu, 66, was up for re-election Sunday and, according to the polls, likely to win a third term, although because of a crowded field he may face a runoff. Results were expected on Monday.

In parliamentary elections, which were also held, Mr. Iliescu's governing Party of Social Democracy, made up of former Communists, trails in the polls. Opinion polls indicate that a coalition of opposition parties, which bill themselves as proponents of market reforms, are likely to form the next government.

Why Mr. Iliescu has been able to hold on to power in the face of a precipitous drop in living standards is a puzzle. He has shown little of the flexibility of other former Communists, like Prime Minister Gyula Horn in Hungary, or President Alexander Kwasniewski in Poland, both of whom came to power after Mr. Iliescu.

Romanians offer a variety of explanations that range from the weakness of a fractious opposition to what they call the inherent conservatism of many Romanians.

One analyst who offers a view from the inside, Silviu Brucan, a former Romanian ambassador to Washington during the 1950s, said that Mr. Iliescu owes his tenure to Romanians' fear of change and the upheavals associated with capitalism. Many Romanians, inured by a tough past, were willing to suffer severe levels of poverty, he suggested.

"He has a chiefly conservative constituency," said Mr. Brucan, who has criticized Mr. Iliescu for his handling of the economy and for retaining elements of the secret police from the time of Mr. Ceausescu, who was overthrown and executed in 1989.

"There are four million members of the former Communist Party and their families who are afraid of retribution," he said. "There are workers in the big plants whose products have no markets who are afraid of unemployment. There are those who are renting apartments who are afraid the opposition will overturn the law on nationalization of property. And there are the people in the old state structures in the regions."

Here in the capital and in some of the bigger cities, though, Mr. Iliescu's popularity has plunged. During a campaign rally at a tractor plant in Brasov, north of Bucharest, last week, he was confronted with angry protesters carrying placards reading "Enough of Your Humbug."

"We have disastrous living conditions," said a retired army colonel, Ion Popescu, 64, as he browsed among the second-hand books on outdoor tables near the University of Bucharest last week. "We can't afford anything but minimal survival."

As the piles of books in the nearby newspaper stand attested, Romanians can now read what they like — or, at least, what they can afford. But the government controls the only nationwide television station, through which it broadcasts a dreary diet of circumscribed news and out-of-date entertainment.

Mr. Iliescu has done little to dismantle the centralized economy. Almost-moded state-run steel, chemical and fertilizer plants, workers cling to jobs at 75 percent of full pay. The average pay in Romania is $100 a month, one-third of that in Poland. Despite recent wage increases, take-home pay in September was 71 percent of that of five years ago.

The health-care system is regarded as the worst in Central Europe, with hospitals and the medical staff little changed since the Ceausescu era.

To run for president a third time, Mr. Iliescu interpreted the law in a way the opposition disputes. The Romanian Constitution of 1991 states that a president may run for office no more than twice.

Mr. Iliescu was chosen as president by the Communist-led National Salvation Front immediately after Mr. Ceausescu's execution in December 1989. In 1990, he was elected president with 85 percent of the vote.

In 1992, he was re-elected president and in August this year announced he would run again on an anti-corruption platform.

Opposition parties challenged Mr. Iliescu's right to run again, but the Constitutional Court ruled in his favor, saying his first election, in 1990, took place before the new constitutional rule was adopted.

UN Arrears: Undercutting U.S. Goals?

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The failure of the United States to pay the money it owes to the United Nations has seriously hampered the Clinton administration's efforts to make international peacekeeping operations better able to defuse such regional conflicts as those in Bosnia and parts of Africa, according to a draft State Department study.

The still-confidential study, which is subject to revision, concludes that U.S. arrears — about $1.5 billion — have two major adverse effects on the American campaign to induce the United Nations to reshape multinational peacekeeping in ways that Washington believes are better suited to the post-Cold War world.

First, the United Nations is left so strapped for funds that it must borrow heavily from its peacekeeping budgets to meet day-to-day expenses, leaving nothing to finance reforms in the peacekeeping area.

Second, Washington's influence with other UN members has eroded and made them increasingly reluctant to support U.S. ideas about reform.

"The financial crisis has undermined the ability of the United States and the United Nations to carry out some peacekeeping reforms," the study says. "Furthermore, given its role in the financial crisis, the United States is not a credible advocate for some financial reforms."

These are the principal findings of a review being conducted by the State Department to assess how much progress has been made in implementing the policy goals outlined by the administration two years ago. The findings are contained in a draft report prepared recently by the inspector-general's office and could be changed before the report is approved in its final form.

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LANGUAGE

The Wrongs and Rights of Drive-By

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — It began with a slip of the tongue by President Clinton. At a campaign visit to a Rhode Island hospital, he joined the criticism of limiting maternity stays to 24 hours. But instead of reading his derogation of *drive-by deliveries*, a phrase first detected in print last year at hurry-up hospitals by Carol M. Ostrom of The Seattle Times, Clinton mistakenly used the term *drive-by pregnancies*, a quite different, not unknown but hitherto unlabeled problem. A Dole-Kemp news release called attention to this minor gaffe under the headline "Much More Fun Than a Drive-In Movie."

This focused the attention of lexicographers on the adoption of a compound adjective by speakers who like to be on the cusp of English usage: *drive-by*.

"Two men were shot to death on Hollywood streets in separate '*drive-by*' incidents" was the lead of an Associated Press article from Los Angeles on Feb. 12, 1981, in the first citation I can find of the term: its use within quotation marks indicates it had been in spoken use earlier. From its first, literal meaning — "gunfire from a vehicle driving past the target" — *drive-by shooting* soon assumed the meaning of "random, senseless violence aimed not at a particular victim but at any individual nearby."

> *It is losing its frightening quality and is accentuating its casual sense*

Drive-by delivery was preceded by *drive-through delivery*, first cited in June 1995 in The Chicago Tribune, and defined as a "shortened hospital stay for childbirth" by John and Adele Algeo in their Among the New Words feature in the Spring 1996 American Speech quarterly. *Drive-through* began with fast-food chains (based on *drive-in*, coined in 1933 by a New Jersey movie theater operator) and was picked up by banks (which also use *drive-up*), both serving customers who never had to leave their cars.

But it is *drive-by*, not *drive-through*, that is getting metaphorical extension in the language. In a January 1994 article on "squeegee men," Newsweek reported on a "new fad — *drive-by haranguings*." A year later, Anne H. Soukhanov reported, in The Atlantic monthly, Michael G. Gartner's use of *drive-by hatred*, which she defined as "seemingly motiveless acts of loathing typically directed at a victim not personally known to the perpetrator."

Margaret Carlson of Time later that year wrote of "liberal baby-boomers, who thought *drive-by* sex and drugs were fine for them but want limits for their offspring."

As it is used more often, the compound adjective is losing its frightening quality and is accentuating its random or casual sense: "You can hear," wrote The Washington Post of Jack Kemp's debate performance, "an increasing volume of *drive-by* criticism like this on the Republican side."

□

Tom Brokaw of NBC called to ask me about Vice President Al Gore's charge that the Dole-Kemp suggestion to cut federal income tax rates by 15 percent would "*blow a hole* in the deficit."

Because that charge was repeated by Clinton surrogates, it is safe to assume that Democrats carefully considered that phrase. But the figure of speech is off key: *to blow a hole in* means "to destroy or at least "to diminish"; the image is that of a torpedo striking a ship below its Plimsoll line.

However, *to blow a hole in* the deficit is to reduce the deficit, a consummation devoutly to be wished by just about everyone in politics. The meaning Gore intended was that the Dole tax-cutting idea would increase, balloon, or even skyrocket the deficit — thereby *to blow a hole in* hopes of balancing the budget.

Brokaw's observation was sound, and he was right to torpedo the overblown rhetoric. This did not stop the House majority leader, Dick Armey, from subsequently telling David Brinkley of ABC, perhaps tongue in cheek, that the Clinton agenda was "likely to *blow a big hole in* the deficit and result in the need for massive tax increases."

Democratic campaigners adopted a two-track approach: Vice President Gore employed a railroad track in "It would knock our economy off track," and then switched to a hunting trope in deriding the government shutdown: "President Clinton stopped them dead in their tracks."

Bob Dole tried to sidetrack the deft Democratic response to the Dole tax package. Clinton called his own proposal a "targeted *plan*," while characterizing the Dole proposal as a "risky *scheme*."

His use of *scheme* riled Dole. "I'm a little offended by this word *scheme*," he said in their second joint appearance. "Last time, you talked about a 'risky *scheme*,' and then Vice President Gore repeated it about 10 times."

Is the noun *scheme* pejorative, as the verb *to scheme* is? Fred Mish at Merriam-Webster says it is, and Professor Randolph Quirk, of University College in London, agrees: "Used to designate a plan," says Quirk, "*scheme* has a negative connotation." But David Crystal, editor of The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language, differs: "The noun has come down to us as a neutral term. I think of its connotation as quite positive."

My judgment is that the noun *scheme* in British usage can be either positive or negative, but in American usage, the word is always negative. Here, a *plan* is a "design," which is good, while a *scheme* is more of a "plot," which is bad. A man with a plan is to be admired, but a schemer is to be distrusted. No wonder Dole took offense.

The GOP vice presidential candidate, Jack Kemp, used a football metaphor skillfully: "We cannot *just run the clock out* on the 20th century." However, he missed the extra point on the classics with "Clearly, the *Gordian knot* needs to be broken in *one fell swoop*."

The difficult knot was tied by Gordius, king of Phrygia, who decreed that it would be untied only by the future ruler of all Asia; Alexander the Great crossed him up by cutting the knot with his sword. Thus, a *Gordian knot* can be untied or cut, but not — as Kemp suggested — broken, even in *one fell swoop* (in which *fell* means "fierce, cruel," evoking the image of a hawk dropping suddenly on its prey, and has the same root as *felon*).

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL

Slower Air Bags for U.S.-Made Cars

3 Firms Seek to Reduce Injury From High-Speed Inflation

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Chrysler, Ford and General Motors have asked the U.S. federal safety authorities for emergency permission to switch to air bags that inflate more slowly, seeking to reduce the risk of neck-injury deaths among infants, children and short adults when air bags inflate at up to 200 miles an hour.

The automakers said they would begin installing such air bags within months in cars sold in Canada, where no government permission is needed.

They also said they would work harder to teach adults to keep children in the back seat.

Since 1990 about 30 children, including infants, have died when they were struck by passenger-side air bags, which are only now coming into common use.

Safety officials say the number of such deaths is likely to rise rapidly unless something is done, because passenger-side air bags are nearly universal now in new cars.

But the officials stressed that about 1,100 lives had been saved by air bags since they came into more common use.

The automakers said that they had no research on how much the slower air bags would cut the casualty rate, but that they thought slowing the inflation speed of bags by 25 percent would help. They also said the bags would probably not reduce the safety factor for average-sized adults, for whom they were designed.

The slower air bags would be very similar to the ones used today, but with less of the explosive propellant that inflates them.

They are not expected to cost any more than the current ones.

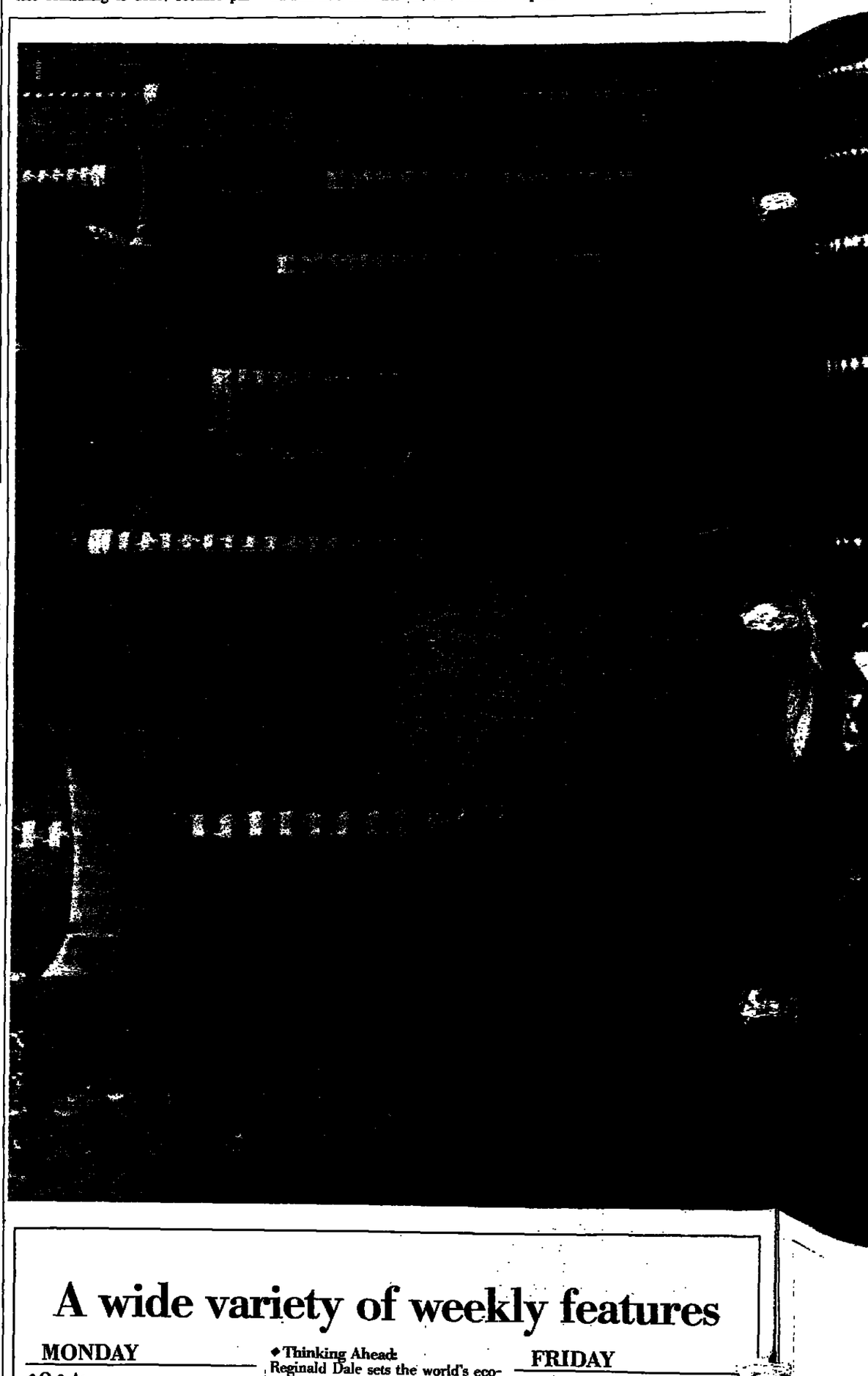
Switching over will take some time, but the first ones could be on the road in Canada in a few months, said Andrew Card Jr., president of the American Automobile Manufacturers Association, who represented the companies.

But the automakers cannot use them in the United States until the standard is changed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Mr. Card said Friday that the automakers' education campaign would teach people "how to sit in the car, how to buckle up, and how to respect an air bag."

He also said the three auto companies would write to the owners of all 22 million vehicles with passenger-side air bags and remind them not to seat children or infants in the front.

The companies would put additional warning labels in new cars, beyond the ones already used, which are often tucked away on the sun visors or in a part of the passenger compartment that is visible only when the passenger door is open.



BOOKS

THE ARCHITECT OF DESIRE: Beauty and Danger in the Stanford White Family

By Suzannah Lessard. Illustrated. 334 pages. $24.95. The Dial Press.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

SUZANNAH LESSARD is the great-granddaughter of Stanford White, one of relatively few Americans who managed within a single lifetime to become both notable and notorious. On the one hand he was perhaps the most celebrated American architect of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a leading exponent of the Beaux-Arts style whose famous firm, McKim, Mead & White, designed numerous public and private buildings. On the other hand he was a compulsive sybarite who existed in an "atmosphere of untrammeled indulgence," whose "private world was . . . fraught with lewd excess," and who was killed in 1906 by Harry Thaw, the aggrieved husband of White's former mistress, the showgirl Evelyn Nesbit.

Lessard, who is in her early 50s, never knew her grandfather but, according to "The Architect of Desire," has been consciously or unconsciously haunted by him all her life. The patterns she detects in his life and architecture — "harmony with chaos underneath," an "atmosphere of joy trapped in silence, with catastrophe latent," "the whirlwind in the calm" — she also sees in her family's life and her own.

This book, which is about "the mystery and namelessness of identity, how exposed we are, the fatality of how we conduct our lives, and our irreplaceableness to each other," is an attempt to plumb and come to terms with this heritage, and therefore is not merely a family history and a personal memoir but also self-administered therapy.

As family history, it is notably successful. Lessard's brief account of her infamous forebear's life and career is careful, intelligent and pointed, and her long chapter about the Chanler family, into which her grandfather married, is vivid, loving and highly amusing. But as personal confession and therapy, the book is less successful and more troubling. Though one senses almost from the outset that it is headed toward a discovery, or rediscovery, of childhood sexual abuse, when the light is at last turned on it casts unintended shadows. The discovery is at once too inconclusive and too intimate, and involves too many people who are still alive.

Even to a consciousness hardened by the culture of gossip, what we are told here seems not our business.

This is a great disappointment, for much else in this book is uncommonly good. Lessard's writing gets a little overwrought at times and she has a tendency to look for Deep Meaning where it doesn't always exist, but she has a penetrating eye, a deep memory and a compassionate heart.

But when Lessard is doing nothing more elaborate than writing with verve and amusement about the ordinary lives of these quite unordinary people, she is a pleasure to read, and that alone is more than enough.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

LAST week, in Rhodes, Greece, at the World Open Teams, the United States team, with players from the Chicago area making their debut at this level of competition, failed to survive the qualifying round. This was attributed to unfamiliarity with foreign systems and styles of play as well as a failure to arrive in time to combat their jet lag.

The Taiwan team, however, benefited from the talent of Patrick Huang who has been one of the world's best players for three decades.

On the diagramed deal he held the South cards and landed in four spades after his opponents had bid diamonds.

He would have had no chance after a diamond lead or a trump lead, but luckily for him West made a disastrous choice: the club ace. Since he had no way to reach the dummy, it might appear that he was due to lose two tricks in each red suit.

He ruffed, drew trumps and led the diamond ten. West won with the jack and then led a low diamond to his partner's king. East did the best he could by leading a heart, which, in turn, was won with the ace.

This revealed the bad break, but it did not faze Huang. He led the heart jack and East was helpless. If he won and led a low heart, South could finesse the seven with certainty. If he refused to win, the lead of the heart ten or seven would be decisive.

NORTH (D)
♠ 8 4
♡ 8 2
◇ Q 6 3
♣ K Q 10 8 7 2

WEST
♠ 9 6 2
♡ —
◇ A J 9 8 7 5
♣ A J 5 3

EAST
♠ 7 5
♡ Q 9 6 4 3 2
◇ K 2
♣ 9 6 4

SOUTH
♠ A K Q J 10 3
♡ A K J 10 7
◇ 10 4
♣ —

North and South were vulnerable.
The bidding:

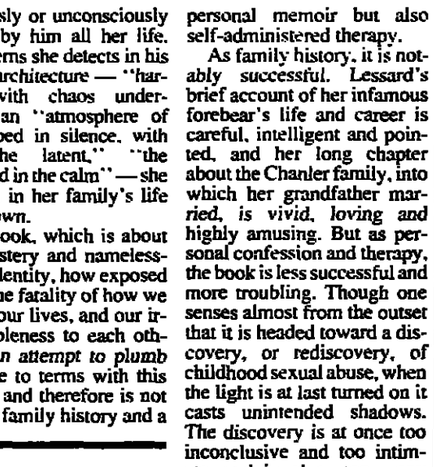
North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	2 ♣	2 ◇
3 ♣	3 ◇	3 ♠	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club ace.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Blue-ribbon position
6 Tiny aquatic plant
10 Radar screen dot
14 Thespian
15 "Crazy" bird
16 Moreno of "West Side Story"
17 School essay
18 Pepper's partner
19 "Oh, woe!"
20 Start of a comment by critic George Jean Nathan
23 Like hen's teeth
26 "I surrender!"
27 Part 2 of the comment
32 Washington Mayor Marion
33 Sharpens
34 Puppy's bite
37 Opera singer, Pinza
38 Virile
39 Zola courtesan
40 Kind of whisky
41 Ill-fated ship Andrea —
42 Olympian's prize
43 Part 3 of the comment
48 Atlantic fish
48 Fish-eating hawk
49 End of the comment
54 Helps
55 Natural balm
56 Prefix with -pedic
60 Prefix with logical
61 Not the front or back
62 Arctic, for one
63 Sign gas
64 "—— Dreams" (1994 documentary film)
66 Nairobi's land

DOWN
1 More than hefty
2 "—— bin ein Berliner"
3 Expy., e.g.
4 Hat for a siesta
5 Excessively sweet
6 As well
7 Goof off
8 Game on a green
9 Not pro
10 Intellectually gifted
11 State flower of New Hampshire
12 "Dam ——!"
13 Old hat
21 Joey —— & the Starliters (60's group)
22 Chicago team
23 Cavalry sword
24 Nutso
25 Eagle's nest
28 Swiss —— (vegetable)
29 Gm's partner
30 China's Zhou ——
31 Actress Susan
34 Ralph who wrote "Unsafe at Any Speed"
35 Silly
36 Very friendly
38 Dairy farm sound
39 Chief Joseph's tribe
41 Dumbbell
42 Identified wrongly
43 Special boy
44 Overly
45 Beau
46 Rebuke
47 Bucking bronco event
50 "Candy is dandy . . ." humorist
51 Mishmash
52 Kind of list
53 Mondale or Quayle, e.g.
57 Countdown start
58 Cow chow
59 Go —— diet



Puzzle by Paulina V. Wilson

Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 1

A	H	S	O		I	M	A	M			C	A	R	
B	A	T	M	O	B	I	L	E		R	E	F	E	R
E	N	L	I	V	E	N	E	D		A	L	T	A	R
E	S	O	T	E	R	I	C	A		B	L	E	S	S
			T	R	I	M		L	A	B	O	R	S	
M	A	N	I	L	A		M	I	N	I	S	T	E	R
A	G	O	N	Y		D	E	S	K	S		A	R	E
Z	I	N	G		F	I	L	T	H		A	S	T	I
E	T	S		D	O	V	E	S		P	U	T	O	N
L	A	K	E	E	R	I	E		C	A	T	E	R	S
		T	I	L	T	E	D		T	O	T	O		
T	I	L	D	E		E	C	O	N	O	M	I	S	T
D	O	L	E	S		N	O	N	V	I	A	B	L	E
S	N	E	R	T		D	I	G	E	S	T	I	O	N
	S	D	S			S	L	A	Y		E	D	E	N

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PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

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For Refugees in Zaire, 'Complete Breakdown' of Law and Order

By James C. McKinley Jr.
New York Times Service

GOMA, Zaire — With Goma in the hands of Zairian rebels, the United Nations has evacuated its foreign staff, leaving hundreds of thousands of refugees in nearby camps with only a few days' supply of food and warfare raging around them.

"It was just too dangerous," said Panos Moumtzis, a spokesman for the UN refugee agency. "It was a complete breakdown of law and order."

But the evacuation of relief workers and the severing of food-supply lines by the fighting is a disaster for the refugees of the Hutu ethnic group who have been living in camps around Goma for two years. The rebels are members of the Tutsi group, which controls the Rwandan Army that the refugees fled into Zaire to escape.

"This is a horrific situation for the refugees," said Michele Quintaglie, a spokeswoman for the World Food Program.

As the Zairian Army withdrew, local Zairians looted stores along the main streets, taking everything from bicycle tires to refrigerators to crates of beer. No one was sure who was in charge of the town. The border post was abandoned. A few people straggled down the street toward Rwanda with suitcases. Anarchy reigned. The looters threw Zairian bills, which are nearly valueless, into the street like confetti.

On Saturday, more than 130 UN employees and aid workers crossed the border from Zaire into Rwanda in a convoy of more than 40 white four-wheel-drive cars. They had been pinned down in two houses owned by the United Nations since noon Friday, while heavy artillery pounded Goma from guns in Rwanda and Tutsi guerrillas traded fire with Zaire's troops.

Rifle rounds hammered the outside of the United Nations houses, and aid workers hunkered down in basements and hallways, passing a terrifying night.

Ms. Quintaglie of the World Food Program said: "We could hear the gunshots hitting the house. You're looking at a situation where you are just caught in the crossfire. You don't know what's happening."

The evacuation is a disaster for the Hutu refugees who have been living in five camps around Goma since 1994, when they flooded across the border from Rwanda to escape an advancing Tutsi-led army.

Among the refugees are at least 40,000 former Rwandan soldiers and tens of thousands of militiamen who took part in mass killings of Tutsi civilians in 1994. Some camps quickly became havens for Hutu guerrilla groups who have been raiding Rwanda and Burundi, sowing terror with massacres.

The Zairian Tutsi rebel advances in the last two weeks have pushed more than a half-million refugees out of camps along Zaire's borders with Rwanda and Burundi.

The vast majority of those people are fleeing westward to Mugunga, a camp about 10 miles from Goma that houses most of the former Rwandan government's soldiers. The Zairian troops are also falling back on Mugunga, aid officials said.

There is only about a week's worth of food left in Mugunga camp, Ms.Quintaglie said. Local employees of aid organizations were distributing that food as fast as possible.

"Everything we have there is being distributed, to prevent looting," said Frank Cawkwell, the former food coordinator for Mugunga. "The goal is to give the food out before the rich and the strong take it."

The Mugunga camp, which now has about 400,000 people and is receiving more every hour, is blessed with fresh water from Lake Kivu. But it sits on a volcanic plain where it is difficult to build latrines, raising the specter of epidemics of dysentery and cholera.

An aid official said: "They are going to be in terrible shape. A significant number of people are going to die if there is no access for aid agencies."

The chaos around Goma raises questions about the UN mission to protect refugees, diplomats say. The camps, which cost more than $300 million a year to operate, have destabilized the region and plunged it into war. They also presented a moral dilemma for aid workers: How can you feed and house thousands of people who perpetrated mass killings? But UN officials have argued that they could not allow the innocent people in the camps to die. It has proven impossible to separate the army and militiamen from other refugees.

The camp leaders have in effect used the refugees as hostages, intimidating them from returning to Rwanda.

For their part, UN officials said it was the responsibility of Zaire to return those who were guilty of genocide crimes to Rwanda. "We have faced a moral dilemma from the very first day the refugees crossed," Mr. Moumtzis said. "Some were killers. We decided we were not a police force. We were aid workers."



Looting began in Goma after Tutsi rebels entered the Zairian city.

ZAIRE: *Denial by Rwanda*

Continued from Page 1

in a statement. "Unless we reach the refugees soon, many women and children, the elderly, the sick and the wounded are going to die."

One diplomat in Kigali, Rwanda, said: "People are talking about some kind of intervention that would allow the peaceful return of the refugees to Rwanda. The things I have heard is that some kind of international force would create a safe corridor."

United Nations officials say a catastrophe is developing in Kivu that could rival the crisis in the summer of 1994, when thousands of Hutu refugees from Rwanda died every day of cholera in the camps around Goma.

Since rebels began an offensive against the Zairian government here two weeks ago, more than 700,000 of the 1.1 million Hutu refugees in Zaire have been pushed out of UN camps along the border with Rwanda and Burundi and are now trekking westward into Zaire. They have been joined by thousands of Zairians fleeing the violence.

The Rwandan refugees first arrived in July 1994, when more than a million Hutu poured into Zaire in front of an Tutsi rebel army. Because the United Nations never separated the war criminals from other refugees, aid workers said, some camps became centers for Hutu guerrillas who raided Rwanda and Burundi.

The Hutu ideologues in the camps also stirred up resentment against Tutsi living in Zaire.

The current crisis started in September, when local officials in south Kivu, who were allied with the former Hutu rebel groups, tried to expel Tutsi who had lived in the region for more than 200 years. The Tutsi, known as Banyamulenge, resisted and, within a week, they had pushed the Zairian Army out of a 100-kilometer-long region south of Lake Kivu and captured the town of Bukavu.

In north Kivu, however, the rebels are not just Tutsi, but come as well from other ethnic groups that dislike the Zairian government and resent the Hutu refugees.

The rebels who have captured Goma have apparently formed an ad hoc alliance with the rebels in southern Kivu.

"It is two separate rebellions that came together," one diplomat said, "the coalescing point being their common unhappiness with the refugee presence."

Zaire has accused Rwanda of being behind both movements, claiming the Rwandans have not only armed and trained the rebels but have sent troops to fight alongside them. The Tutsi-controlled government in Rwanda has steadfastly denied the accusations, though it has expressed support for the rebels' cause and has accused Zaire of persecuting the Tutsi.

For an international relief operation to work, the United Nations would need Rwanda's cooperation, aid officials said. The rebels have cut the road from Uganda to Goma over which most of the food for the camps was trucked, so food aid and medicine would have to be transported through Rwanda.

CAPITALS: *No Sense of Urgency on Zaire*

Continued from Page 1

disaster that will probably dwarf the Goma death toll two years ago." That 1994 refugee crisis followed a wave of genocide and civil war in Rwanda that Western leaders vowed they would never allow to happen again.

In Washington, the Clinton administration, days from an election, is unlikely to want to make a public issue of another African crisis.

The echoes of American deaths in Somalia are still heard in political speeches.

"You just aren't going to get the U.S. president focusing on this at the moment," said Barnett Rubin, director of the Center for Preventive Action at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York and a founder of the Burundi Policy Forum, which is made up of independent organizations interested in the region.

Mr. Rubin added that Hutu militias had been organizing in eastern Zaire for more than two years, watched by an increasingly apprehensive Rwandan government, which has finally crossed the border to pursue them. "When it gets to this point, it's very difficult to do anything," he said.

In the UN Security Council on Friday, members finally agreed to a statement that was largely limited to calling for a cease-fire, the defusing of tensions and the dispatch of an envoy "to establish the facts."

Two and a half years ago, the Security Council, dominated by the United States, also held back as genocide wiped out hundreds of thousands of Rwandans. The civil war that followed sent refugees into inhospitable terrain where they were felled by hardship and disease.

Despite their vows after the 1994 crisis, diplomats and UN officials are learning that without commitment and leadership from one or more of the world's most powerful nations, no swift action is likely.

In addition, without the leadership of a major country, African nations are often reluctant or even hostile toward the idea of international intervention.

The Security Council called for a conference on the region, but Zaire said it would not attend unless all foreign troops were removed from its soil.

American and UN officials agree, meanwhile, that the world is facing "the near collapse of the Zairian state," in the words of one expert.

■ French Aide Calls for Intervention

A French cabinet member called on European partners Sunday to be prepared to intervene to prevent a human disaster in Zaire, Reuters reported from Paris.

"We are already pre-positioning supplies, food, water, shelter and clothing," the secretary of state for emergency humanitarian action, Xavier Emmanuelli, told TF-1 television.

"But France cannot act alone," Mr. Emmanuelli said. "Everyone in other European capitals must now start preparing to act as soon as the opportunity presents itself." He added that the intervention should take the form of "a mandate that will come from a political gathering — a United Nations mandate, for example."

DAUGHTER: *Influence on Kremlin Decision-Making Mounts*

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Yeltsin's political enemies sneeringly describe her alliance with the president's chief of staff, Anatoli Chubais, as "the Regency."

The president's aides are worried that Mrs. Dyachenko's behind-the-scenes power could be attracting negative attention to a Kremlin already overwhelmed by highly public infighting and bitter intrigue.

"In this country, we can never forget Raisa Gorbachev," one adviser said, referring to the assertive and deeply unpopular wife of Mikhail Gorbachev, the former Soviet leader. With Mrs. Gorbachev in mind, the aide said, the Kremlin is preparing to conduct focus groups and polls to determine how the Russian public feels about the president's daughter.

Russian newspapers are already speculating about her ill-defined role. Moskovsky Komsomolets reported that she was the real force behind the recent appointment of Boris Berezovsky, a media tycoon who helped bankroll the election campaign, to the National Security Council.

The mainstream newspaper Moskovskaya Pravda wrote that some political consultants were secretly plotting to field her as a presidential candidate to succeed her father, and likened her to Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan.

The newspaper Kuranty reported an even more extravagant rumor, unadorned by evidence or sources, that she was romantically involved with her main ally in the Kremlin, Mr. Chubais.

But the most stinging consequence of her newfound authority is the sudden spate of oblique attacks from disgruntled Kremlin aides who lost her favor.

Alexander Lebed, who was dismissed as national security adviser last month, blamed his ouster on the machinations of his nemesis, Mr. Chubais, and the president's daughter.

"Of course he is gullible," Mr. Lebed said of Mr. Yeltsin in a recent interview. "An absolutely efficient method is used — the daughter. He trusts her judgment."

Her fingerprints are not easily found on policy issues; aides say she has stayed out of debates over tax policy or the planned expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to include former members of the Soviet bloc. Mainly, Kremlin advisers say, she acts as a guardian of the president's health and image.

When the Kremlin's credibility was in tatters this fall over its insistence that nothing was wrong with the clearly ailing Mr. Yeltsin, Mr. Chubais and others appealed to Mrs. Dyachenko to urge the president to acknowledge publicly the seriousness of his heart disease. She did, and he grudgingly gave in.

Her public appearances are rare. She has given one television interview since her father fell ill, shortly after he signed a decree in September handing over some of his powers to Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin. During the interview, she spoke easily and simply about her father's health.

"I am not a doctor, but in my opinion, he's well," she said. "As well as a person can feel about such an operation. Of course he is worried."

She rarely talks to reporters and declined to be interviewed for this article. But when she does speak, she does not try to hide her influence.

"I'm almost everywhere," she said in her only interview last summer, to the newsmagazine Ogonyok, describing her position inside the presidential campaign headquarters. "Everywhere I see a weak link."

After Mr. Yeltsin won re-election, it was Mrs. Dyachenko who persuaded her father to appoint Mr. Chubais as chief of staff — over the objections of many seasoned politicians and Kremlin insiders.

"She worked with him and saw that he was competent and, above all, loyal," said Victor Bondarev, a writer who worked on the Yeltsin campaign for three months. "Also," he added, "she didn't forget that he spoke highly of her intellect and contribution to the campaign."

She became actively involved in the campaign in February after concluding that her father would lose the election unless there was a drastic staff shake-up.

During the summer, Mrs. Dyachenko played a key part in persuading her father to side with Mr. Chubais and fire his longtime aide and bodyguard, Alexander Korzhakov, who had accumulated power as chief of presidential security.

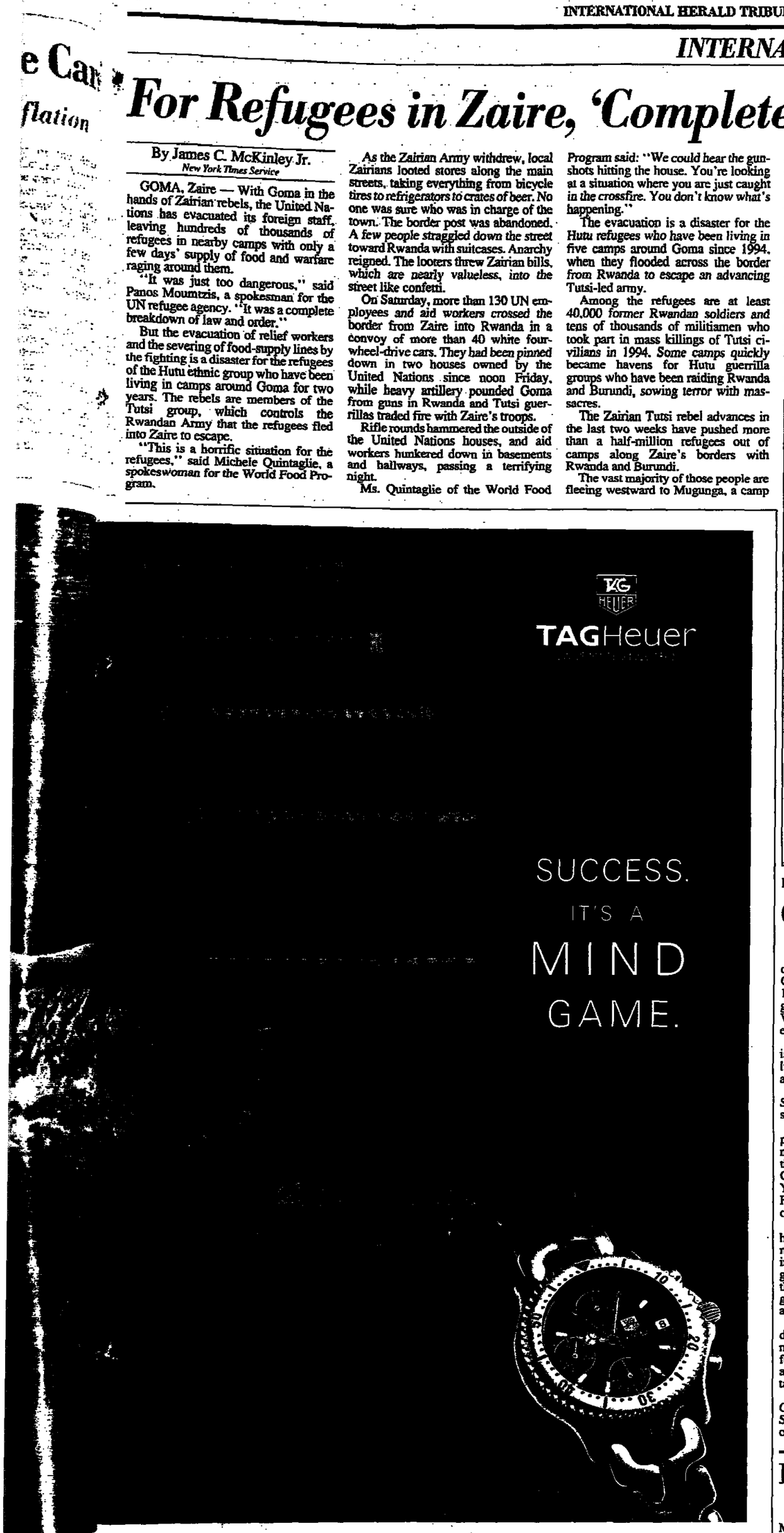
Komsomolskaya Pravda published an article disclosing that Mr. Yeltsin's grandson Boris is Mrs. Dyachenko's son by a secret first marriage and was later given his grandfather's surname, Yeltsin. The family had tried to keep the matter private.

Mrs. Dyachenko is now married to Aleksei Dyachenko, a space engineer turned businessman, and last year gave birth to a second son, Gleb.

■ Meeting to Set Surgery Date

Dr. Michael DeBakey arrived in Moscow on Sunday to consult with Mr. Yeltsin's surgeons, Agence-France Presse reported.

The date for Mr. Yeltsin's multiple heart bypass surgery is expected to be set at a meeting Monday.



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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday Nov. 1



Continued on Page 15

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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS/FINANCE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1996

GM and Union Reach Accord

3-Year Contract Averts Planned U.S. Walkout

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

DETROIT — After months of sometimes acrimonious negotiations and strikes that idled tens of thousands of workers, the United Automobile Workers union and General Motors Corp. have reached a new, three-year labor contract.

The deal, reached early Saturday and likely to be ratified soon by 215,000 GM workers, averted a national walkout by the UAW after Election Day on Tuesday.

While the two sides did not resolve a costly three-day walkout by 7,500 workers at GM's most profitable assembly plant, the top negotiators for both sides said they would seek a quick settlement of these local issues.

[Workers at a GM metal-stamping plant in Indiana voted overwhelmingly Sunday to approve a local contract, ending a five-day strike that had crippled the automaker's production of pickups and sport-utility vehicles, The Associated Press reported from Indianapolis.

[Employees at the plant in Indianapolis were to return to work Monday morning, a GM spokesman said.]

Gerald Knechtel, GM's vice president for personnel, said Saturday that the new national labor contract generally followed the pattern of deals that Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. have already signed with the UAW.

Those contracts were designed to make the Big Three automakers keep overall employment close to current levels, while letting them reduce labor costs to compete with nonunion factories that Japanese and European auto makers have built in the South. The employment guarantees slightly reduce the incentive for automakers to rely on outside suppliers.

The deal gives the automakers the incentive to hire more workers, by allowing them to pay somewhat lower wages in auto-parts factories they buy or build. Ford already has begun a broad review of what parts can now be manufactured in-house to make use of the lower wages.

But the automakers, apparently including GM, gained a little more flexibility this autumn to sell a handful of unprofitable auto-parts factories.

While the union won wage increases that will exceed the inflation rate by an average of a couple of percentage points a year, it was not as aggressive in demanding pay increases as it has been in some contracts negotiated during other prosperous times in the auto industry.

"The UAW has decided the only way to maintain union employment in the auto industry is to be more competitive on labor costs with the nonunion companies," said Ronald Glantz, an analyst at Dean Witter Inc. in San Francisco.

While UAW officials were cheerful at their news conference and emphasized that their bargainers had agreed unanimously on the deal, John Smith, GM's chairman, was more cautious.

"Like any negotiation, you never get everything you want," he said.



Workers building the TGV Atlantique, part of the French national railroad's high-speed network.

French Rail on Track to Better Service

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It developed the TGV, the world's fastest passenger train, and constructed a network of high-tech rail lines that was the envy of competitors the world over. But too much technology may have been its undoing.

Now France's state-owned national railroad, deeply unprofitable and struggling to get itself back on track, is putting the emphasis not on high-tech wizardry but on pleasing the passenger.

The Societe Nationale des Chemins de fer Francais on Monday will announce a 47-point program of reforms and improvements aimed at providing a cheaper and better public service.

These are traumatic times for the SNCF:

- It is in the middle of a major reorganization that will split it into regionally led segments, while transferring ownership of the track and other infrastructure to a newly created state-owned company. The SNCF, meanwhile, will retain the business of running the trains and selling the service.
- It faces demands from the European Commission to open up its routes to foreign competition.
- It has had three presidents in less than two years, one of whom, Loïk Le Floch-Prigent, has been in jail since July 5 under investigation into alleged financial illegalities while serving with another company.
- In a blow to its pride, the government has rejected a project to establish a high-speed rail service between Paris and Strasbourg, saying that revenues were unlikely to be enough to amortize the cost of upgrading the track to accommodate the sleek TGV express trains. Instead, the railroad has been told to investigate using cheaper trains, perhaps foreign-built ones, that can run at higher speeds on standard track.

The SNCF has long been the preserve of graduates from the country's elite engineering schools. Their triumph is the TGV, or *train a grande vitesse* — a worldwide symbol of France's technological and industrial prowess, but one which has not caught on in the rest of Europe, except for a service between Madrid and Seville.

The development of the TGV has sometimes been at the cost of more basic services. Passengers have drifted away over the years to air services that are often cheaper and quicker, while freight has moved onto the subsidized highway network.

Louis Gallois, the SNCF's president, says that the company must win back lost business and attract new customers. The new reform program will stress convenience for passengers by improving connections and providing point-to-point services using buses and collective taxis to supplement trains.

The SNCF will start a shuttle service on the heavily traveled Paris-Lyon and Paris-Lille routes. After buying a computer reservations system from AMR

See SNCF, Page 15

Penney Bids For Eckerd

Deal Worth $3.5 Billion For Drugstore Chain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PLANO, Texas — J.C. Penney Co. said Sunday it had agreed to buy Eckerd Corp., a major U.S. drugstore chain, for about $3.5 billion in cash, stock and assumed debt.

With the acquisition of Eckerd's 1,724 drugstores, which had sales of more than $5 billion last year, J.C. Penney will operate about 2,800 drugstores with $10 billion in annual sales. Earnings from drug stores will represent about one-third of J.C. Penney's total sales.

"Our acquisition of Eckerd represents a major strategic step which creates one of the nation's premier drug store businesses," said James Oesterreicher, J.C. Penney's chief executive, said.

The discount retailer announced the purchase of 200 Rite Aid stores Oct. 14, following its purchase of the Fay's drugstore chain and the acquisition of the 97-store Kerr Drug chain in January 1995.

Penney said it would pay $35 a share for about 37.1 million shares, or 50.1 percent, of Eckerd stock in a cash tender offer. In addition, it will assume $760 million in Eckerd debt.

Each Eckerd share not tendered will be exchanged for 0.6604 share of Penney stock.

Penney also said it planned to buy back as many as 15 million of its shares outstanding just before it issues about 24 million shares as part of the conversion of Eckerd stock to Penney.

The offer is a 21 percent premium over Eckerd's closing price on Friday of $28.875 a share on the New York Stock Exchange, where Penney closed at $53 a share.

Penney said the deal had been approved by the boards of both companies but was subject to shareholder and regulatory approvals. The companies said the acquisition would be completed early next year.

(AP, Bloomberg)

Inquiry Looks at Lagardere

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Jean-Luc Lagardere, whose Lagardere Group is taking over Thomson SA, said over the weekend he was being investigated in connection with a complaint about his company's management structure.

In an interview published Saturday by the daily Le Figaro, Mr. Lagardere said officials placed him under investigation on Oct. 28 because of a shareholder suit over the 1992 merger of his company's Matra electronics and Hachette publishing divisions. A Lagardere Group spokesman said Sunday a shareholder had contested payment of management fees to Lagardere Capital & Management. *(AFP, AP)*

SYDNEY NOTEBOOK

Group Plans for Plenty of Rooms With a View

International Herald Tribune

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd., also known as the Peninsula Group, is likely to win approval for a new hotel on one of Sydney's most coveted sites — Bennelong Point. The site overlooks the Sydney Opera House and Sydney Harbor Bridge.

In June, the Peninsula Group, known for its flagship luxury hotels in Hong Kong, Manila, New York, Beverly Hills, raised its equity in the Bennelong project to a controlling one and then added a 176-room hotel into the plans for what was originally scheduled to be a three-building apartment complex.

Robert Hickson, the group's director of operations, said he expected official approval of the plan to be granted by mid-December. The entire project, costing 350 million Australian dollars ($275.8 million), would be completed in 1999.

The hotel, which will be on the eastern shore of Circular Quay, the main harbor ferry terminal, is ideally situated for business and leisure travelers. Guests can stroll to the nearby opera house and the botanical gardens.

The Rocks entertainment complex is on the opposite side of the quay, while Sydney's business and financial hub is within easy walking distance.

Abandoning Australia

Australian tour operators are starting to count the cost of Asian cancellations after adverse publicity in the region about increasing racism in Australia and calls for a halt to Asian immigration by Pauline Hanson, an independent member of Parliament.

Jon Hitchison, managing director of the Australian Tourist Commission said that five groups that had planned to bring several hundred Southeast Asians to Western Australia had recently decided not to go ahead.

"Reports in the Asian media that exaggerate the controversy in Australia appear to have made some tourists concerned about visiting," he said.

Almost 2 million Asian tourists visit Australia each year, contributing about 10 billion dollars to the economy and creating an estimated 350,000 jobs.

The anti-Asian scare comes amid evidence that Japanese, who account for more than a fifth of the total number of foreign tourists, are finding tours to Australia relatively more expensive and less attractive than tours to parts of Europe, the United States and Asia.

The number of Japanese as a proportion of the total number of tourists has fallen to 21 percent for the first eight months of 1996, down from 23 percent in 1994.

Financial Ambitions?

Australia's ambitions to become a leading financial center in the Asia-Pacific region have taken a knock.

Although revenue in Australia's foreign-exchange market has been growing in recent years, its share of regional currency trading fell to 16.8 percent in 1995 from 21.8 percent in 1989.

In the like period, Singapore's share rose to 44.8 percent from 41.4 percent; Hong Kong's rose to 38.4 percent from 36.8 percent.

A report by the Securities Industry Research Center of Asia Pacific said that because Singapore and Hong Kong had high currency trading levels they were likely to attract more participants. The center said Australia was too focused on dealing in its own currency, which had failed to match the trading volume growth of other currencies linked to Asia's economic boom.

Michael Richardson

CYBERSCAPE

Barbie and Polly Open Computer Market for Girls

Bloomberg Business News

SAN FRANCISCO — Allison Wolf loved her computer when she played "Putt-Putt Goes to the Moon" at age 5.

At 7, she is getting bored with such pre-school fare. She does not have fun killing bad guys in "Wolfenstein," a popular pastime for Jonathan, her 9-year-old brother.

" 'Wolfenstein' has shooting. I don't like shooting because it's bad," Allison said. She said she would prefer a game featuring coed soccer, or her Polly Pocker dolls. "We don't have any games like that." Nobody does.

Girls largely have been ignored in the $12.5 billion-a-year market for entertainment software and video consoles and games. As much as 90 percent of all software is bought by boys or is for boys, while nine of the 10 best-selling computer games involve fighting, warfare, or male-oriented themes.

That could change this holiday season. Mattel Inc. and a handful of companies are taking a stab at games they hope will appeal to the other half of the population.

Mattel's new Barbie software and Walt Disney Co.'s Madeline game are based on dolls and books already popular with girls. Releases from Girl Games Inc. and American Laser Games Inc.'s Her Interactive unit seek to capture girls' love of mystery and adventure. A successful formula could yield a big payoff. Nintendo Co.'s 11 "Mario" video games have generated sales of $6.6 billion worldwide.

Studies show that playing video games keeps girls interested in computers.

Women comprised about 10 percent of computer-science majors at U.S. universities in the 1990s as male-oriented video games such as "Street Fighter II" grew in popularity. That is down from about 40 percent in the 1980s, when children raised on gender-neutral games such as "Pac-Man" reached college age.

A temptation by game makers is to compensate with "pink and frilly" games that are as stereotypically female as blood-and-guts games are male.

"They are still doing cute little fluffy girl things for a generation of girls growing up playing soccer and being active," said Christine Gailey, who wrote a study on girls' games at Northeastern University in Boston.

Another study, at Rice University, shows girls prefer less-competitive games and creative activities, such as writing and drawing. That is the rationale behind Mattel's Creative Barbie games, which encourage girls to create Barbie clothes and animated stories.

Mattel is also planning a game based on Polly Pocket dolls. Disney's Creative Wonders Division has brought out "Madeline Thinking Games," based on the storybook heroine who lives in Paris.

Two other companies are approaching the girls market with interactive games based on popular books. Philips Media NV released a game based on "The Baby Sitters Club," a series of books for girls.

Her Interactive plans a game based on "Vampire Diaries." The company also acquired the rights to the "Nancy Drew" mystery books and hopes to create games based on them.

"Girls are starving for games," said Sandy Barry, a spokeswoman for Her Interactive. Her recipe for success? "We don't have scantily clad females. We don't have blood and gore."

Internet address: CyberScape@iht-lib.demon.co.uk

CURRENCY RATES

Nov. 1

Cross Rates

	$	£	DM	FF	Lire	Dfl	BF	SF	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.7025	2.785	1.137	0.3288	0.1117*	—	5.4415*	1.2365	1.4975*	1.2745	1.331*
Brussels					Closed *						
Frankfurt	1.5107	2.4695	—	0.2902	0.10*	0.8919	4.8540*	1.1037	1.3353*	1.1368	1.1882*
London (c)	1.6385	—	2.4681	0.3806	2,492.35	2.7814	15.8975	2.8785	185.51	2.1829	208.015
Madrid					Closed *						
Milan					Closed						
New York (b)	—	1.63658	1.514	5.1185	1,522.00	1.4877	51.80	1.2695	113.40	1.2228	129.485
Paris					Closed *						
Tokyo	114.30	185.70	75.06	22.25	0.752	66.96	3.6442	89.77	—	85.30	0.8972
Toronto	1.334	2.1825	0.8814	0.2606	0.0877*	0.7767	0.4273*	1.0592	1.1767*	—	1045*
Zurich	1.2585	2.0535	0.8292	0.248	0.0826*	0.7403	4.0676*	—	1.1204*	0.9503	0.9944*
1 ECU	1.3734	0.7822	1.3266	4.5925	1,928.33	2.3399	38.0848	1.488	144.718	1.2848	162.345
1 SDR	1.4458	0.8813	1.1957	N.Q.	N.Q.	2.4622	N.Q.	1.1093	144.82	1.2597	N.Q.

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto, and Zurich. Rates in other centers: ECU rates from Oct. 31.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	238.48	Mex. peso	7.96	S. Afr. rand	4.679
Australian $	1.269	Hong Kong $	7.7315	N. Zealand $	1.4106	S. Kor. won	804.40
Austrian sch.	10.474	Hung. forint	158.66	Norw. krone	6.389	Swed. krona	6.579
Brazil real	1.0375	Indian rupee	35.69	Pak. rupee	26.25	Taiwan $	27.51
Chinese yuan	8.33	Indo. rupiah	2328.60	Polish zloty	2.81	Thai baht	25.51
Czech koruna	26.90	Irish £	0.612	Port. escudo	153.64	Turkish lira	95872.5
Danish krone	5.832	Israeli shek.	3.2807	Russ. ruble	5452.00	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.3925	Kuw. dinar	0.2999	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolív.	471.00
Fin. markka	4.544	Malay. ring.	2.5278	Sing. $	1.4089		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6359	1.6349	1.6340	Japanese yen	113.29	112.79	112.30
Canadian dollar	1.3340	1.3311	1.3287	Swiss franc	1.2698	1.2659	1.2622
Deutsche mark	1.5154	1.5122	1.5093				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo).

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Christelle Forestier
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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Why a Strong Yen Could Hurt European Bonds

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Transition is never easy, and usually it is painful. So a stretch of discomfort probably is in store as financial markets prepare to move away from an extended period of yen weakness — which, in turn, could have far-reaching effects on European bond markets.

What makes the change especially charged is the uncertainty about the upcoming dominant trend: Will it be dollar strength, giving the yen room to fall a bit more, or dollar weakness?

Analysts are cautious about identifying the next big trend, but they agree that, because of trade concerns in Tokyo and Washington, the leading role of the yen is just about over. "We're nearing the end of the yen's decline," said Brendan Brown at Tokyo-Mitsubishi International. "Further weakness of the yen makes no sense," said Jim O'Neill at Goldman, Sachs & Co.

The end of the yen's weakness undoubtedly will spill over onto other currencies — just as the yen's weakness, which pushed the dollar up in Japan, contributed to pushing up the dollar against the Deutsche mark. Over the past three months the dollar has risen 5.8 percent against the yen and 2.5 percent against the mark.

In turn, the weak performance of the mark, aided by German interest rate cuts, greatly reduced strains within Europe's fixed exchange-rate system and fueled optimism that the planned monetary union would occur as scheduled in 1999 — possibly with a larger number of participants than initially thought. This, in turn, fueled a massive rally in European bond markets, pulling long-term bond yields close to levels in the benchmark German market.

If the mark were to strengthen on the basis of a stronger-than-expected economic upturn, and if the Bundesbank were obliged to raise interest rates before recovery in the rest of Europe could support such a move, convergence toward monetary union could be blown apart.

Alternatively, expansion in the United States could force Federal Reserve Board policymakers to raise rates and add to the dollar's attractiveness for international investors. Unfortunately for this theory, the latest U.S. economic data do not warrant expectations of a move by the Fed.

J. P. Morgan & Co., which has been the most insistent on the need for an interest rate increase, now puts a low probability on such a move before early February. Salomon Brothers Inc., which is also bearish on the rate outlook, thinks the latest economic data put a Fed policy shift "off the table for the next few months," said John Lipsky, a Salomon analyst.

Mr. Brown is putting his money on a strong fourth-quarter bounce in the U.S. economy, leading to an early increase by the Fed and a rising dollar.

Mr. O'Neill of Goldman is looking to the Dublin summit of European leaders in December to produce agreement on a so-called "stability pact" to adhere to sound budget policies. That, in turn, would open the way for Germany to reduce interest rates further. By that scenario, DM weakness could replace the current yen weakness, supporting the dollar and enhancing the outlook for monetary union.

For Mr. O'Neill, the recent tough talk on the German rate outlook from various members of the Bundesbank is a "scare tactic" to assure agreement on the stability pact.

John Llewellyn at Lehman Brothers agreed that German rates probably were not headed down, unless economic activity is much stronger than now forecast. "But given that fiscal policy is tightening — a combination of spending cuts and tax hikes — and inflation is no worry, there certainly won't be any increase in interest rates, and more likely rates will be cut further."

Elections and Auctions Signal a Price Retreat

Bridge News

NEW YORK — After rallying to a six-month high last week, the Treasury bond market is likely to retreat this week as it copes with U.S. elections and the government's refunding auctions, traders said.

Investors are wary of bidding on the $38.5 billion of new notes and bonds at current levels, traders said. Part of the nervousness has to do with the possibility of the Democrats regaining control of Congress in the elections on Tuesday.

But there are concerns that bullish reports last week on employment and income will encourage consumers to resume shopping as the year-end holidays approach, which could give the economy and interest rates a boost in the fourth quarter.

The economic news last week was generally more favorable for bonds than the market had expected. The lower-than-expected reading on third-quarter employment costs, the flat earnings figure in the October jobs report and the tumble in commodities prices all confirmed that inflationary pressures were moderate.

Treasury bond prices surged through the week, with the price of the benchmark 30-year bond hitting 101 13/32 on Thursday before slipping to 100 29/32 Friday as investors took profits before the refunding auctions this week.

But the 30-year bond yield ended Friday at 6.67 percent, down 14 basis points from a week ago.

Barbara Kenworthy, a portfolio manager at Prudential Mutual Funds, said she expected the Treasury market to get hit hard if the Democrats retake Congress. Although the party has

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

been trying to reassure the markets that it is fiscally responsible, the bond market is likely to sell off initially, then wait for some proof of that fiscal responsibility, she said.

Ms. Kenworthy said the yield on the 30-year bond, having gone as low as 6.585 percent Friday, was likely to test the 6.50-percent level eventually. She sees the rally pausing at that point, though, as participants wait for more data to give a clearer picture of the fourth quarter.

More bullish participants said there were still a lot of investors with reasons to buy Treasury bonds, including portfolio managers who have missed the rally so far.

Zane Brown, director of fixed income at Lord Abbett & Co., said that any backup in yields that results from the auctions or elections was a buying opportunity.

He had been expecting the 30-year yield to get to 6.50 percent by year-end, but he said it now seemed the yield could end the year as low as 6.25 percent.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Nov. 1. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Australian Dollar					
240	Queensland Tsy	7¾	10/12/00	102.2890	7.2100
Austrian Schilling					
209	Austria	5⅞	07/15/06	98.6000	5.9600
Belgian Franc					
135	Belgium	9	03/28/03	118.6200	7.5900
British Pound					
162	EIB	7⅝	12/07/06	99.2500	7.6800
184	Brit Treas Stock	7½	12/07/06	99.1875	7.5600
207	Bk Scot TSP	8⅜	12/31/99	98.3750	8.5100
222	Tokai Bk Ldn	6 1/16	02/03/97	98.8904	6.1300
Canadian Dollar					
121	Canada	7	12/01/06	101.2829	6.9100
165	Canada	8	06/01/23	111.40	7.1800
200	Canada	6	03/15/98	102.2368	5.8700
206	Canada	8¾	12/01/05	119.1950	7.3400
Danish Krone					
4	Denmark	8	03/15/06	107.6200	7.4300
21	Denmark	7	11/15/07	99.8700	7.0100
26	Denmark	9	11/15/00	113	7.9600
34	Denmark	8	11/15/01	109.5000	7.3100
40	Denmark	9	11/15/98	108.6900	8.2800
45	Denmark	7	12/15/04	102.6400	6.8200
47	Denmark	7	11/10/24	92.3500	7.5800
51	Denmark	8	05/15/03	109.0500	7.3400
54	Denmark	6	11/15/02	100.4900	5.9700
57	Denmark	6	12/10/99	102.9500	5.8300
66	Denmark	7	08/15/97	102.3300	6.8400
140	Denmark	6	02/15/99	103.0000	5.8300
153	Denmark	7	02/15/98	103.6000	6.7600
Deutsche Mark					
1	Germany	6¼	04/26/06	101.7783	6.1400
2	Germany	6	02/16/06	99.9533	6.0000
5	Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	106.0300	6.4800
7	Germany	8¼	09/20/01	113.7400	7.2500
8	Germany	6½	10/14/05	103.4167	6.2900
9	Germany	5	05/21/01	101.1075	4.9500
10	Germany	5¼	02/21/01	102.0275	5.1500
11	Germany	8	07/22/02	113.1220	7.0700
12	Germany	8	01/21/02	112.90	7.0900
13	Germany	6	01/05/06	99.9700	6.0000
14	Germany	7⅜	01/03/05	109.3550	6.7400
15	Germany	8¾	08/20/01	115.7300	7.5600
16	Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	101.7333	5.0400
17	Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	110.2350	6.8000
18	Germany	3½	09/18/98	99.7950	3.5100
19	Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	105.5933	6.2700
22	Germany	7½	11/11/04	110.2850	6.8000
23	Germany	5⅞	05/15/00	104.4600	5.6200
24	Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	108.5400	6.5600
25	Germany	8⅛	05/21/01	113.9333	7.3500
29	Germany	9	01/22/01	115.7533	7.7800
30	Germany	9	10/20/00	115.3500	7.8000
32	Germany	6¼	01/04/24	92.9180	6.7300
33	Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	106.9860	6.4300
35	Germany	6	09/15/03	102.6200	5.8500
36	Germany	5¼	11/20/97	101.9700	5.1500
37	Germany	5¾	08/22/00	104.0325	5.5300
38	Treuhand	7⅜	12/02/02	109.9000	6.7100
39	Germany	6⅝	05/20/98	104.2133	6.1200
43	Treuhand	6⅝	07/01/99	105.7000	6.0300
44	Germany	6½	03/15/00	106.4200	6.1100
46	Germany	6½	07/15/03	104.9400	6.1900
49	Germany	8½	02/20/01	113.9900	7.4600
53	Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	103.0400	6.0700
55	Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	105.0733	6.1900
58	Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	111.7425	6.9400
60	Germany	8¾	07/20/00	114.0600	7.6700
62	Germany	8⅞	12/20/00	115.1640	7.7100
67	Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	106.1350	6.4800
68	Germany	7	01/13/00	107.8680	6.4900
69	Germany	5¼	10/20/98	102.9633	5.1000
72	Germany Tbills	zero	04/18/97	98.6187	3.0100
76	Germany	7	12/22/97	103.9800	6.7300
77	Germany	5¾	08/20/98	103.6700	5.5500
78	Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	105.7900	6.3800
81	Germany	6¾	07/15/04	105.8500	6.3800
82	Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	103.5133	5.4300
83	Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	108.6500	6.5600
84	Germany	7½	10/20/97	103.9167	7.2200
86	Treuhand	6⅝	03/26/98	103.5600	5.9100
87	Treuhand	6	11/12/03	102.0320	5.8800
88	Treuhand	7	11/25/99	107.9500	6.4800
90	Germany	5⅝	02/22/99	103.3800	5.2000
91	Germany	6¾	09/15/99	107.0800	6.3000
92	Germany	7¼	10/21/02	109.4000	6.6300
94	Treuhand	5	12/17/98	102.5150	4.8800
97	Germany	5¼	02/25/98	102.2700	5.1300
98	Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	103.9950	5.8900
99	Germany	8¼	07/21/97	103.4667	7.9700
100	Germany	6¾	04/22/03	106.4940	6.3400
101	Germany	6	06/20/16	92.9100	6.4600
104	Deut Fin Neth	zero	10/28/26	13.0370	7.0200
106	Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	103.7450	6.3900
108	Germany	8	09/22/97	104.0433	7.6900
110	Germany	5¾	05/28/99	104.1600	5.5200
111	Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	105.5000	5.9200
118	Germany	8¾	05/22/00	113.70	7.7000
124	Treuhand	5	01/14/99	102.5075	4.8800
129	Germany	8½	08/21/00	113.3400	7.5000
137	Germany	7¼	10/20/97	103.6850	6.9900
138	Germany	6	02/20/98	103.1900	5.8100
139	Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	106.4500	6.4600
141	Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	104.1900	5.5200
142	Germany	8¾	01/20/97	101.0740	8.2900
144	Bq Credit Card	6	11/15/05	100.9536	5.9400
148	Germany	2.8476	09/30/04	99.1300	2.8700
149	Nestle Holding	5⅛	12/21/01	100.7500	5.0900
150	Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	105.1467	5.8300
157	Germany	zero	01/17/97	99.3523	2.9700
163	Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	103.4400	6.1600
164	Rabo Neth	zero	10/28/26	13½	6.9000
173	Germany	8	03/20/97	101.7580	7.8600
176	Germany	6¼	02/20/98	103.4833	6.0400
181	Credit Local	5½	10/18/00	102.2000	5.3800
182	Freista Bayern	6	10/30/06	98.4637	6.0900
190	Land Bad Wuert	6	03/23/27	99.6000	6.0200
199	BadWuert L Fin	5¼	09/26/01	101.2000	5.1900
213	Land Rheinl	5¾	10/16/03	99.2000	5.8000
225	Germany	6⅝	05/20/97	101.6800	6.2700
226	Austria	6½	01/10/24	94.9000	6.8500
232	J &J Medl K.K.	5	10/29/01	101.5500	4.9200
243	Volkswagen Ag	4.8500	02/28/01	98.5425	4.9200
248	Cap Credit 96a	5⅝	08/15/01	102.0041	5.5100
Dutch Guilder					
20	Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	104.2200	6.0000
56	Netherlands	6	01/15/06	100.8800	5.9500
61	Netherlands	5¾	09/15/02	102.2500	5.6200
73	Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	100.7500	5.7100
75	Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	114.6000	7.2000
79	Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	116.20	7.5300
93	Netherlands	9	01/15/01	115.90	7.7700
95	Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	110.70	6.7800
105	Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	106.0100	6.3700
109	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/00	111.45	7.4000
112	Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	105.8000	6.1400
113	BNG	6⅛	10/30/06	100.0500	6.1200
116	Netherlands	7	02/15/03	108.5000	6.4500
125	Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	111.8000	6.7100
128	Netherlands	9	05/15/00	114.40	7.8700
130	Netherlands	8¾	05/01/00	113.40	7.7200
155	Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	109.5000	6.6200
160	Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	118½	7.1700
161	Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	112.70	6.8800
166	Netherlands	7	03/15/99	106.7000	6.5600
172	Netherlands	7	06/15/05	107.7500	6.5000
178	Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	108.3500	6.9200
234	Netherlands	7¾	01/15/00	109.8500	7.0600
238	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/07	117.1000	7.0500
244	Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	114.20	7.4400
247	Netherlands	6½	01/15/99	105.4000	6.1700
ECU					
27	France OAT	7	04/25/06	106.8000	6.5500
63	France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	103.2500	5.8100
65	France B.T.A.N.	5	03/16/99	101.1100	4.9500
71	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	107.8750	6.9500
85	UK T-note	5	01/26/99	100.7350	4.9600
119	France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	113.4900	7.2700
120	Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	114¼	7.9900
122	France B.T.N.A.	7¼	03/16/98	103.7700	6.9900
123	France OAT	6	04/25/04	105.0000	5.7100
151	France OAT	9½	04/25/00	114.1000	8.3300
186	Italy	4⅝	07/31/98	100.2300	4.3000
215	France OAT	6¾	04/25/02	105.2717	6.4100
228	France OAT	10	02/26/01	117.90	8.4800
249	France B.T.A.N.	7½	03/16/97	101.1100	7.4200
Finnish Markka					
189	Finland Serial s	7¼	04/18/06	104.6311	6.9300
French Franc					
127	France OAT	6½	10/25/06	103.8800	6.2600
154	France OAT	8½	11/25/02	116.6200	7.2900
168	France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/01	103.7800	5.5400
193	France OAT	7¼	04/25/06	109.5500	6.6200
217	France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/98	102.6700	5.6000
Italian Lira					
126	EIB	zero	10/25/11	30.8009	8.1700
177	Italy	9½	05/01/01	107.9500	8.8000
Japanese Yen					
170	Italy Class B	5	12/15/04	117¼	4.2600
185	EIB	3	09/20/06	102.6250	2.9200
223	World Bank	4½	12/22/97	104.5000	4.3100
227	World Bank	5¼	03/20/02	117¼	4.4800
229	World Bank	4¾	12/20/04	116⅝	4.0600
239	Spain	3.1000	09/20/06	102.7500	3.0200
New Zealand Dollar					
216	Sweden	8	10/30/98	100.7500	7.9400
237	Alberta	8	10/30/98	100.2500	7.9800
Spanish Peseta					
132	Spain	8.40	04/30/01	105.31	7.98
134	Spain	10.10	02/28/01	111.15	9.09
195	Spain	10.90	08/30/03	117.65	9.26
198	Spain	9.90	10/31/98	105.77	9.36
208	Spain	8.80	04/30/06	106.15	8.29
214	Spain	10¼	11/30/98	106.58	9.62
230	Spain	10½	10/30/03	115.34	9.10
Swedish Krona					
48	Sweden	11	01/21/99	111.3000	9.8800
59	Sweden	6	02/09/05	92.4400	6.4900
96	Sweden	10¼	05/05/00	113.1000	9.0600
Swiss Franc					
203	Council Eur Soc	zero	01/31/97	98.9597	4.1900
U.S. Dollar					
3	Brazil Cap S.L.	4½	04/15/14	72.6100	6.2000
6	Argentina FRNL	6⅝	03/29/05	81.5000	8.1300
28	Brazil L	6½	04/15/06	84.7500	7.6700
31	Argentina par L	5¼	03/31/23	58.5600	8.9700
41	Venez S. Di Sn	6⅝	12/18/07	81.3100	8.1500
42	Mexico	11½	05/15/26	98.5000	11.6800
50	Brazil 910.0	6 11/16	01/01/01	95.8800	6.9700
52	Brazil S.L.	6 9/16	04/15/12	71.3100	9.2000
64	Brazil S.ZI	6½	04/15/24	73.5000	8.8400
70	Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	69.5000	8.9900
74	Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	69.5000	8.9900
80	Brazil par ZI	5	04/15/24	59.0000	8.4700
89	Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	70.5000	9.5700
102	Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	94.1250	7.3000
103	Mexico	11⅜	09/15/16	99.3605	11.4500
107	Ecuador	3	02/28/15	54.4783	5.5100
114	Bulgaria	6 11/16	07/28/11	44.2277	15.1200
115	Brazil S.L.	6 9/16	04/15/09	78.7500	8.3300
117	Argentina	5.4453	04/01/01	118	4.6100
131	Adv Bk Austr	5½	11/29/01	99.7500	5.5100
133	Argentina	11	10/09/06	97.6250	11.2700
136	Argentina L	6 9/16	03/31/23	71.5000	9.0000
143	Panama pdi	4	07/17/16	74.8550	5.3400
145	Bulgaria	6 11/16	07/28/24	50.7500	13.1800
146	Mexico D	6.4531	12/28/19	81.8100	7.8900
147	Ecuador par	3¼	02/28/25	43.5000	7.4700
152	Canada	6¾	08/28/06	100.7500	6.7000
156	Mexico A	6.4531	12/31/19	81.8100	7.8900
158	Poland	4	10/27/14	81.8954	4.8800
159	Bco Com Ext.	7¼	02/02/04	84.0000	8.6300
167	Mydfa Trust	6 11/16	09/15/07	83.7600	7.9800
169	Mexico B	6.3906	12/31/19	81.8100	7.8100
171	Mexico	zero	11/27/96	123.3632	-
174	Brazil Cbond S.L.	4½	04/15/14	63.0950	7.1300
175	EIB	7⅛	09/18/06	103.7500	6.8700
179	Britain	6¾	07/19/01	102.0000	6.6200
180	Abn Amro Ldn	5.2800	11/29/96	99.4169	5.3100
183	Venantius Ab	5.4102	01/23/99	99.8000	5.4200
187	Britain	5⅜	10/04/01	99.7600	5.3900
188	Sallie Mae	4½	08/02/99	96.1250	4.6800
191	Arg Pred 2pre 4	5.4453	09/01/02	100.5000	5.4200
192	Sweden	5.4141	02/08/01	99.8800	5.4200
194	DenNorske Bk	5 9/16	10/15/99	99.7650	5.5800
196	Arg Global Fin	5.5391	02/08/01	99.5400	5.5600
197	WorldBank	5.6800	09/27/99	99.6500	5.7000
201	World Bank	8⅛	10/01/99	107.0000	7.8300
202	Canada	6½	05/30/01	101.1250	6.4300
204	BNG	6¼	12/16/99	101.0000	6.1900
205	Mexico	9¾	02/06/01	103.0000	9.4700
210	Poland	6½	10/27/24	95.6900	6.7900
211	Venezuela par B	6¾	03/31/20	70.5000	9.5700
212	Rabobank Neth	6¼	12/31/99	101.1250	6.3000
218	Stadshypoteksbank	5⅝	03/12/99	99.8509	5.6300
219	Mexico	7 9/16	08/06/01	100.0800	7.6800
220	Smith Beecham	6¾	10/30/01	101.0000	6.6800
221	Poland par	3	10/27/24	53.5585	5.6000
224	Pemex	7¾	10/29/99	98.8750	7.8400
231	Bulgaria	2¼	07/28/12	31.9400	7.0400
233	Wachovia Bk NC	7	10/17/08	100.3750	6.9700
235	Italy	7	09/18/01	102.1250	6.8500
236	Ontario	6⅛	06/28/00	99.7500	6.1400
241	Sweden	4½	03/24/99	96.8750	4.6500
242	Italy	5.4883	06/28/01	100.0000	5.4900
245	Santander Fin	5.8352	10/17/06	99.4400	5.8700
246	Panama Interest	3½	07/17/14	65.6735	5.3300
250	Ontario	6	02/21/06	94.6250	6.3400

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Charlotte Sector

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Bank of Melbourne	$150	1997	libor	100.00	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Intl Finance	$200	2006	0.1875	100.37	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. Denominations $10,000. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Banco Espirito Santo Overseas Ltd.	$200	perpt	0.195	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par in 2001 and quarterly thereafter. Fees 3.15%. (Merrill Lynch.)
Hanil Bank	$200	1999	0.21	99.97	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.14%. Denominations $50,000. (Fuji Int'l Finance.)
Norwest	$300	2001	0.50	99.912	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. Denominations $10,000. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
Rose Funding No. 1	$750	2001	0.08	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. Denominations $100,000. Issued along with 5 tranches totaling $2.15 billion with like terms. (Natwest Capital Markets.)
Colombia	DM275	2001	1.40	101.79	—	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.915. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Rose Funding No. 1	£600	2001	0.08	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. Denominations £100,000. Issued along with 4 tranches totaling £1.83 billion with like terms. (Natwest Capital Markets.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Banco Bansud	$100	1998	9¼	99.925	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.875%. Denominations $10,000. (Bear Stearns Int'l.)
Banco Excel Economico	$150	2004	10¾	97.52	—	Redeemable at 96.93 in 1999 and in 2001. Fees not disclosed. (Indosuez Capital.)
Banque de la Mediterranee	$100	1999	8⅝	99¼	—	Noncallable. Fees 1%. Denominations $50,000. (Banque Indosuez.)
Bayer Hypothekenbank	$200	2000	6¼	101.285	99.89	Reoffered at 99.91. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Brazil	$750	2001	8⅜	99.857	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
General Electric Capital Corp.	$250	2001	6¼	101.395	100.00	Reoffered at 99.77. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (SBC Warburg.)
Hitachi Credit	$200	2001	6⅛	101.288		Reoffered at 99.713. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Japan Highway Public	$300	2006	6⅞	99.655		Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. Denominations $10,000. (Nomura Int'l.)
Unibanco	$100	1997	7.12	100.00	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. Denominations $10,000. (ING Barings.)
Depfa	DM1,000	2001	4¾	100.418	98.25	Reoffered at 98.668. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Commerzbank.)
Deutsche Ausgleischbank	DM500	2006	6⅛	101.67	99.10	Reoffered at 99.495. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Commerzbank.)
Greece	DM1,000	2006	6¼	101.70	99.15	Reoffered at 99.70. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (DG Bank.)
L-Bank	DM250	2001	4¾	99.92	100.70	Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Nikko Europe.)
UBS Finance	DM250	2001	2½	91.70	—	Reoffered at 89.95. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 400 million marks. Fees 2%. (UBS.)
Hypothekenbank Essen	DM500	2004	5¾	99.78	99.80	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 2 billion marks. Fees 0.31%. (Trinkaus & Burkhardt.)
Abbey National Treasury Services	£150	2001	7⅛	99.069	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to £ 400 million. Fees 0.25%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Nippon Telegraph and Telephone	£250	2003	7⅜	100.888	—	Reoffered at 99.313. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (BZW.)
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechsel Bank	FF1,500	2006	6⅛	101.30	—	Reoffered at 99.65. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (BZW.)
European Investment Bank	FF1,000	2006	5.30	101.635	—	Interest will be a fixed 5.30 until 2001, thereafter 7⅛. Fees 2%. (Caisse de Depots et Consignations.)
Landesgirokasse	FF2,000	2006	6	101.05	—	Reoffered at 99⅜. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Societe Generale.)
Spain	FF3,000	2006	6⅝	105.375	103.50	Reoffered at 103.70. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 9 billion french francs. Fees 2%. (Societe Generale.)
Nederlandse Waterschapsbank	FF1,000	2006	6	100.87	99.10	Reoffered at 99.195. Noncallable. Fees 2%. Denominations 100,000 million french francs. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Bayerische Hypotheken	ITL200,000	2001	7⅝	101.525	—	Interest will be a fixed 7⅝% until 1998 when callable at par, thereafter 7⅝%. Fees 1⅝%. (Banca Commerciale Italiana.)
Credit Local de France	ITL200,000	2006	8⅛	101.75	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 500 billion lire. Fees 2%. (Credito Italiano.)
Bayerische Vereinsbank	ITL200,000	2006	8.15	101.70	—	Reoffered at 99.90. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Credito Italiano.)
BGB Finance (Ireland)	ITL250	1998	zero	88.725	87.68	Yield 6.164%. Noncallable. Proceeds 219 billion lire. Fees 1⅛ %. (Cariplo.)
Deutsche Finance (Netherland)	ITL1 T	2026	zero	10.05	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 4 trillion lire. Fees undisclosed. (Deutsche Bank.)
European Investment Bank	ITL250,000	2006	7⅛	100.565	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 1 trillion lire. Fees 1⅝%. (Banca Commerciale Italiano.)
Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (Cayman)	ITL 300,000	2001	7½	101.404	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Istituto Mobiliare Italiano.)
World Bank	ITL500	2016	zero	23.31	—	Yield 7.55%. Noncallable. Proceeds 114.2 billion lire. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 2 trillion lire. Fees 2%. (Credito Italiano.)
Nederlandse Watershcapsbank	DF250	2009	6¼	101.395	95.90	Reoffered at 99.88. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)
New South Wales Treasury	A$200	1999	6	99.925	—	Semiannually. Reoffered at 99.925. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Toyota Finance (Australia)	A$150	2001	7	101.27	99.45	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Toyota Motor Finance Netherlands.)
Export Finance and Insurance Group	Y12,000	1999	5.40	100.00	—	Semiannually. Redemption at maturity will be in Australian dollars. Noncallable. Fees 1.70%. (Taiheiyo Europe.)
Equity-Linked						
New World China Finance	$300	1999	4	100.00	—	Redeemable at 111.65. Convertible in a yet to be listed chinese company at a 6% premium. Fees not disclosed. (HSBC Markets.)
BGB Finance (Ireland)	DM300	2001	3 - 3¼	100.00	—	Redeemable at par from 1998. Convertible at 119 marks per share, a 19% premium. Fees 2.5%. (Bankgesellschaft Berlin.)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Nov. 4-8

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Bombay:** Videocon International Ltd. holds a board meeting to consider a merger with Videocon Narmada Electronics Ltd. **Subic, Philippines:** Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority opens Subic Bay International Airport Passenger Air Terminal.	**Bonn:** September industrial production; September factory orders. **London:** Argentine Economy Minister Roque holds meetings with investors on investing in Buenos Aires. Monday to Thursday.	**Atlantic City, New Jersey:** The East Coast International Auto Show. Thursday to Sunday. **Cleveland:** Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland holds conference on monetary policy. Wednesday to Friday.
Monday Nov. 4	**Board meetings:** Reliance Capital Ltd., Sundaram Fasteners Ltd., Tamilnadu Petroproducts Ltd.	**Copenhagen:** Central bank reports October currency reserves **Paris:** Automakers release October car registration statistics. **Earnings expected:** AGA AB, Astra AB, SGL Carbon AG, Montedison SpA, Telewest Communications.	**Buenos Aires:** October consumer and wholesale price indexes; September trade balance; car production and sales figures. **Washington:** September construction spending; weekly report on planting progress for seven crops.
Tuesday Nov. 5	**Manila:** October inflation rate. **Tokyo:** The Bank of Japan releases September average lending rate; Ministry of Finance gives a briefing on financial reform. **Company meetings:** Creative Technology Ltd.	**Copenhagen:** Preliminary August trade balance and current account. **Frankfurt:** Bundesbank calls for securities repurchase agreements bids. **Earnings expected:** Bayer AG, British Airways PLC, Commerzbank AG; Marks & Spencer.	**New York:** Johnson Redbook's weekly survey of total U.S. sales at more than 20 department, discount and chain stores. **Washington:** American Petroleum Institute issues weekly report on U.S. petroleum stocks and production.
Wednesday Nov. 6	**Tokyo:** The Ministry of Finance releases 20-day trade balance figures for October; Bank of Japan Governor Yasuo Matsushita gives a speech. **Board meetings:** BASF India Ltd., Videocon Narmada Electronics Ltd.	**London:** Thomson BankWatch holds "Analysis of Sovereign and Banking Risks in Latin America," forum. **Frankfurt:** Bundesbank allots securities repurchase agreements. **Rome:** October consumer price index.	**Buenos Aires:** October foreign data. **Houston:** Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank's president, Thomas Hoeing, speaks at a banking regulation conference. **Washington:** September housing completions.
Thursday Nov. 7	**Tokyo:** The Mini Car Association of Japan announces figures for minicar sales in October. **Annual meetings:** Intria Berhad. **Board meetings:** Advani Oerlikon Ltd., Exide Industries Ltd., Hindustan Petroleum Corp.	**Frankfurt:** Bundesbank policy-setting council meets. **Nuremberg:** German October unemployment figures. **Paris:** October business confidence. **Rome:** August EU trade figures.	**Mexico City:** National inflation rate for October. **Washington:** Initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims. **Various U.S. cities:** Retailers report sales for October.
Friday Nov. 8	**Tokyo:** The Federation of Bankers Associations of Japan releases statistics on bank deposits and lending for October.	**Copenhagen:** September manufacturing orders and sales. **Paris:** October consumer confidence survey. **Rome:** August sales and manufacturing orders figures. **Stockholm:** October jobless data.	**Mexico City:** Revised September trade balance figures. **Washington:** Federal Reserve Board releases weekly report on commercial and industrial loans at U.S. commercial banks; September wholesale trade data.

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	Nov.1	Oct. 25	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	6,021.93	6,007.02	+0.25
DJ Util.	226.45	223.31	+1.41
DJ Trans.	2,137.52	2,126.68	+0.51
S & P 100	679.51	676.62	+0.41
S & P 500	703.77	700.92	+0.41
S & P Ind	825.29	825.21	+0.01
NYSE Cp	373.68	373.26	+0.11
Nasdaq Cp	1,219.09	1,224.80	−0.47
Japan			
Nikkei 225	20,633.06	20,739.97	−0.52
Britain			
FTSE 100	3,948.50	4,022.40	−1.84
Canada			
TSE Indus.	5,591.31	5,549.78	+0.75
France			
CAC 40	Clsd.	2,162.43	-
Germany			
DAX	2,683.25	2,674.22	+0.34
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	12,529.27	12,388.38	+1.14
World			
MSCIP	791.75	792.76	−0.13

World index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

	Nov.1	Oct.25
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds rate	5⅜	5⅜
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.45	0.43
3-month interbank	0.54	0.53
Britain		
Bank base rate	5¾	5¾
Call money	6 1/16	5⅜
3-month interbank	6¼	6.00
France		
Intervention rate	3.20	3⅛
Call money	Clsd.	3¼
3-month interbank	-	3 5/16
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.10	3.07
3-month interbank	3.17	3.16

Gold	Nov.1	Oct.25	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix $	377.60	382.55	- 0.32

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	Oct.31	Oct.25	Yr High	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	6.84	6.88	7.28	6.17
U.S. $, mdm term	6.32	6.37	6.81	5.61
U.S. $, short term	6.02	6.01	6.48	5.19
Pounds sterling	7.35	7.31	7.88	6.99
French francs	5.16	5.18	6.38	5.11
Italian lire	7.77	7.79	10.45	7.77
Danish kroner	5.83	5.83	6.51	5.70
Swedish kronor	5.84	5.88	8.55	5.84
ECUs, long term	6.32	6.28	7.50	6.23
ECUs, mdm term	5.28	5.26	6.56	5.26
Can. $	5.96	5.96	7.41	5.93
Aus. $	7.36	7.41	9.04	7.36
N.Z. $	7.59	7.80	9.37	7.04
Yen	2.10	2.10	2.78	2.04

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales

Oct. 31

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	16.0	2,342.2	1,732.9	1,980.2
Convert.	73.5	0.0	0.0	17.2
FRNs	197.5	81.9	671.4	725.3
ECP	18,805.1	10,158.7	9,439.3	8,887.3
Total	19,092.1	12,582.8	11,843.36	11,610.1

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	16,416.9	27,452.5	58,042.6	33,797.6
Convert.	565.0	1,087.6	2,410.4	1,494.2
FRNs	14,591.6	7,011.3	50,559.1	7,449.9
ECP	11,496.9	18,551.2	21,021.9	33,096.4
Total	43,070.4	54,102.6	132,034.0	75,838.2

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5⅜	5½	5 9/16
Deutsche mark	3 1/16	3⅛	3 3/16
Pound sterling	6 1/16	6¼	6 7/16
French franc	3 7/16	3 7/16	3½
ECU	4 9/16	4 9/16	4⅝
Yen	½	½	9/16

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

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Slow Growth for Eastern Europe

Reuters

LONDON — Economic growth in Eastern Europe is likely to dip this year, but over the longer term the region's prospects are bright, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development said in a report to be published Monday.

Full-year growth in real gross domestic product for Eastern Europe and the Baltics will drop to around 4 percent in 1996 from 5.2 percent in 1995, the bank said in its annual report on the region.

The reduced projection reflects the slow growth in the main export markets in the West and tighter fiscal policies in some of the countries, the bank said.

But for the rest of the decade, countries in the former East Bloc, especially those more advanced in the switch to capitalism, can expect annual growth of 4 percent to 5 percent a year.

"The countries in the region have an educated labor force and are moving toward greater macroeconomic stability, albeit with occasional setbacks in some countries," the bank said.

There is no reason that efforts to establish market-oriented economies should not work as well in Eastern Europe as similar efforts by countries in Southeast Asia, provided governments adopt flexible policies, the bank said.

The countries of the former Soviet Union continue to lag, however, with Russia and the Ukraine yet to show positive growth.

"This is a reflection of the greater length of time it has taken to implement successful stabilization policies and the generally slower rate at which reforms have been introduced," the bank said. It predicted that Russian gross domestic product would grow 3 percent next year, compared with projections for a 3 percent contraction this year.

The bank was set up in 1991 to help the nations of the former East Bloc and Soviet Union adopt market-based economic reforms.

Inflation has been cut in nearly all the 26 countries that the bank serves, but the report noted that "hard-won gains have slipped away in Bulgaria, Romania and Albania, which have seen significant rises in inflation."

Trade balances in a number of countries have worsened, but mainly because domestic investment and consumption have risen sharply while export growth to the European Union has slowed, the bank said.

South Korea Plans to Delay 4 Big Privatizations

Bloomberg Business News

SEOUL — South Korea said over the weekend that it would delay for several years the privatizations of Korea Heavy Industries Corp., Korea Telecom, Korea Gas Corp. and Korea Tobacco & Ginseng Corp. so it could improve the performance of the four big state-run companies.

The Ministry of Finance and Economy said Saturday the government would increase the companies' efficiency by appointing professional managers next year.

Ministry officials said the move was to keep the share sales from hurting overall stock prices, which are at three-year lows, and from concentrating wealth in the hands of a handful of *chaebol*, the big Korean conglomerates that are likely buyers.

The combined revenue of South Korea's top 10 chaebols are equivalent to more than half of the country's gross domestic product.

SNCF: *France's State Railroad Turns From Technology to Service*

Continued from Page 13

Corp., parent of American Airlines, and using it to introduce a bewilderingly complex airline-style fare structure, the company now promises to return to a system of simple fares and plenty of discounts.

It will introduce a frequent-traveler program to compete with the airlines and will improve services to towns that do not have air links. It will send advanced-reserved train tickets to passengers at their homes, schedule extra trains at peak periods and spruce up stations.

Although the SNCF will continue to seek staff reductions through attrition, Mr. Gallois has promised that the number of staff directly in contact with the public will not be reduced.

The program will rely heavily on cooperation from the 170,000 SNCF employees, many of whom are in a state of sullen resentment over the erosion of jobs and threats to their social benefits. Last winter many of the employees went on a three-week strike to protect benefits such as the right to retire at age 55 — or, in the case of engineers, age 50.

Mr. Gallois came to SNCF from the state-owned aerospace manufacturer Aerospatiale in a typical example of the way that top managers in French national industries hop from sector to sector. His predecessor, Mr. Le Floch-Prigent, came from the state oil company Elf-Aquitaine SA by way of Gaz de France.

Blasting satellites into space is a far cry from keeping customers happy on the groaning commuter trains around Paris. But critics have said Mr. Gallois was able to come up quickly with an accurate analysis of the SNCF's problems.

Mr. Gallois says the SNCF is suffering from a crisis of self-confidence caused by its steady loss of market share. This has led to a situation, he said in a recent interview with the French daily Le Monde, in which passengers, rail workers and public authorities have come to doubt the company's ability to react to changing circumstances.

In return for wiping out 125 billion francs ($24.42 billion) of the SNCF's debt, much of it incurred in building up the high-speed network, the government created a new company called Reseau Ferre National, or National Rail Network, which will take most of the rail infrastructure Jan. 1 but will leave SNCF with its potentially lucrative telecommunications network.

The network company will pay the SNCF for engineering and maintenance work, but the SNCF will have to pay tolls to run its trains on the track.

The SNCF is expected to lose 12.5 billion francs this year, but Mr. Gallois is committed to returning the company to profit by 1998. He has announced he will close the company's headquarters in Paris, sending all but about 800 of the more than 10,000 staff to new regional centers, which will be responsible for operating services of purely local benefit.

For now, at least, Mr. Gallois also argues against letting foreign companies in on the SNCF's monopoly because competitors could cream off the most profitable services without having to assume any of the SNCF's public-service obligations.

Funds That Run With a Bear

Skittish Garzarelli Seeks Investors Who Fear a Fall

By Edward Wyatt
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For three months, Elaine Garzarelli has predicted the U.S. stock market will fall by 15 percent to 25 percent. Now, she wants to put your money where her mouth is.

On Oct. 25, Ms. Garzarelli, a market guru with a wide following among institutional and individual investors, asked the Securities and Exchange Commission for permission to start two mutual funds.

The strategy of the Garzarelli Balanced fund and the Garzarelli Affinity Equity fund will be based on her proprietary method of sector analysis, which relies on 14 economic and market statistics to make stock-price predictions.

Rarely in the history of the fund industry has a person whose single utterance can shake the market to its foundations also headed a mutual fund.

But Ms. Garzarelli is one of a few Wall Street commentators who has that kind of influence. On July 23, the Dow Jones industrial average undertook a 100-point midday reversal after she suddenly turned bearish, predicting a big market decline. That prediction has yet to come true — in fact, the market is about 12 percent above its level at the time of her prediction.

While the funds bear her name, Ms. Garzarelli will not be choosing all the securities in their portfolios. Instead, after she sets their asset allocations, others will pick the individual securities.

Ms. Garzarelli's fame as a prognosticator relies chiefly on a prediction she made in the summer of 1987, as an analyst at Shearson Lehman Brothers, when she told clients that stocks were in for a steep decline.

INVESTING

At about the same time, Shearson started a mutual fund based on Ms. Garzarelli's skills as a sector analyst. When the market collapsed in October 1987, the fund was largely in cash. Thus, while the Standard & Poor's 500 index declined by about 23 percent in the last four months of that year, the Sector Analysis fund rose 2.4 percent.

Ms. Garzarelli's new funds will have wide investment flexibility. According to the preliminary prospectus, at least 25 percent of the Balanced fund will be invested in bonds and at least 65 percent of the Affinity fund will be in equities or equity-related securities.

But if Ms. Garzarelli's indicators tell her a crash is looming, "each fund may invest up to 100 percent of its assets in short-term, high-quality money market instruments," the prospectus states.

Ms. Garzarelli insisted, however, that the funds were "not going to take any big chances." Instead, in an interview from Milan where she was on a business trip, she vowed, "I'd be happy to beat the index by a couple of percentage points."

Investors in the Shearson fund managed by Ms. Garzarelli would have been happy had she achieved that for them, particularly in 1988. That year, the S&P 500 rose 16.6 percent, but the Sector Analysis fund fell 13 percent.

While in subsequent years the fund tracked the market more closely, the sector fund gained only about half as much as the S&P 500 over its seven years of existence.

Ms. Garzarelli said the Shearson fund's performance was hurt by high expenses, but her new funds will charge annual management fees of less than 1 percent of assets and sport modest operating expenses.

Americans Are Abandoning Treasury Securities

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Over the past two years, the Treasury bond market has done very well, with the yield on 30-year Treasury bonds falling to 6.67 percent from 8.16 percent.

So how much money did American investors put into the Treasury market during that period?

If you said zero, you overestimated the investment attraction of such bonds. Americans — individuals and institutions combined — have been selling Treasury securities for the past couple of years.

Jim Grant, editor of Grant's Interest Rate Observer, said investor aversion to Treasuries reflected a lack of fear.

If investors have no fear of a bear market in stocks, there is no reason to guard against it. If investors do not fear a recession, or the possibility of defaults, there is no reason to buy Treasury bonds instead of more risky bonds.

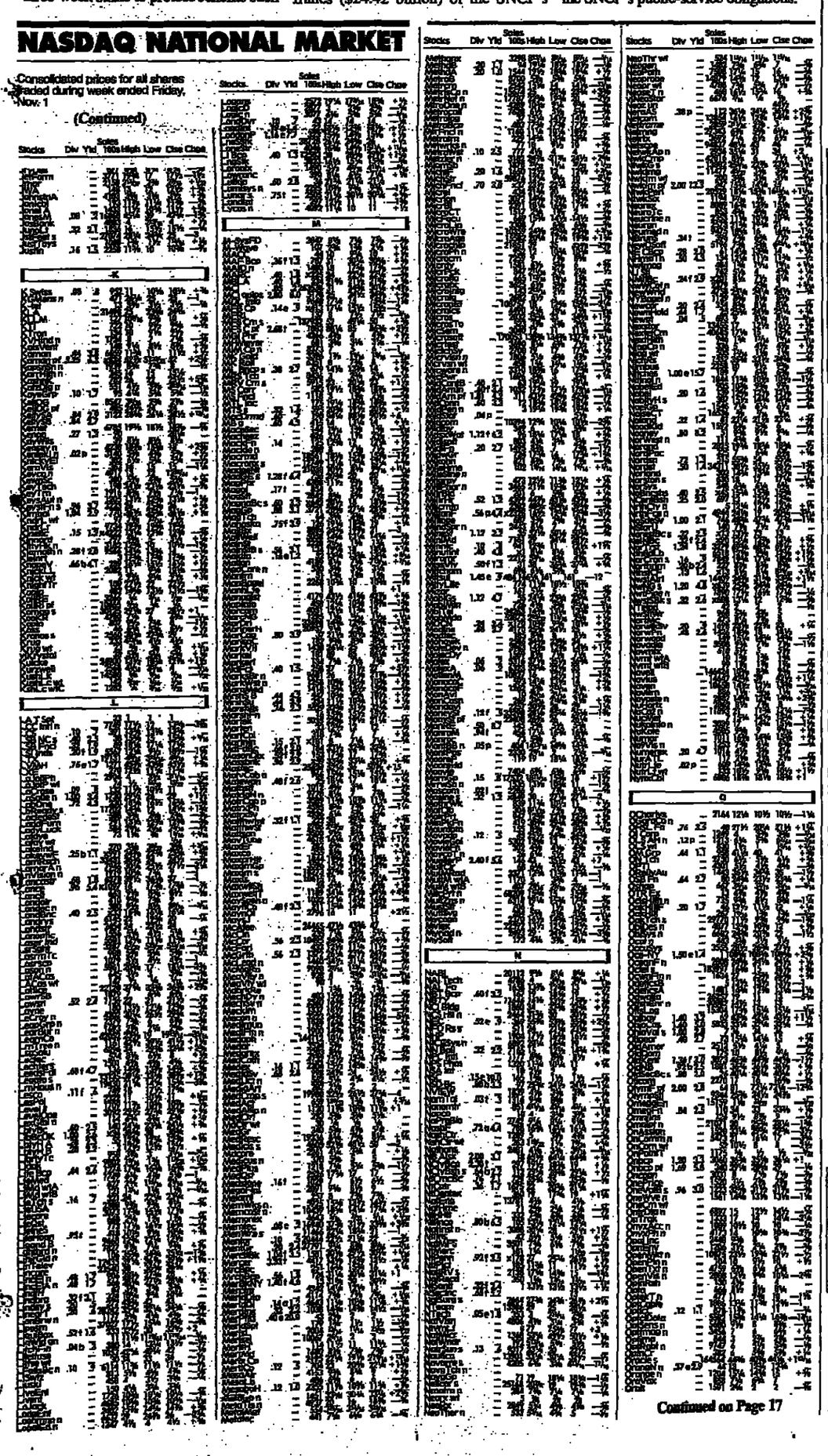
So money that might have gone into Treasuries has gone into riskier assets instead. The interest-rate spreads, or the risk premiums, for buying corporates rather than Treasuries or junk bonds rather than investment-grade ones are very low.

The smallest rally in Treasuries has been in the safest ones, Treasury bills, especially 30-year Treasury bonds.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Nov. 1

(Continued)



Continued on Page 17

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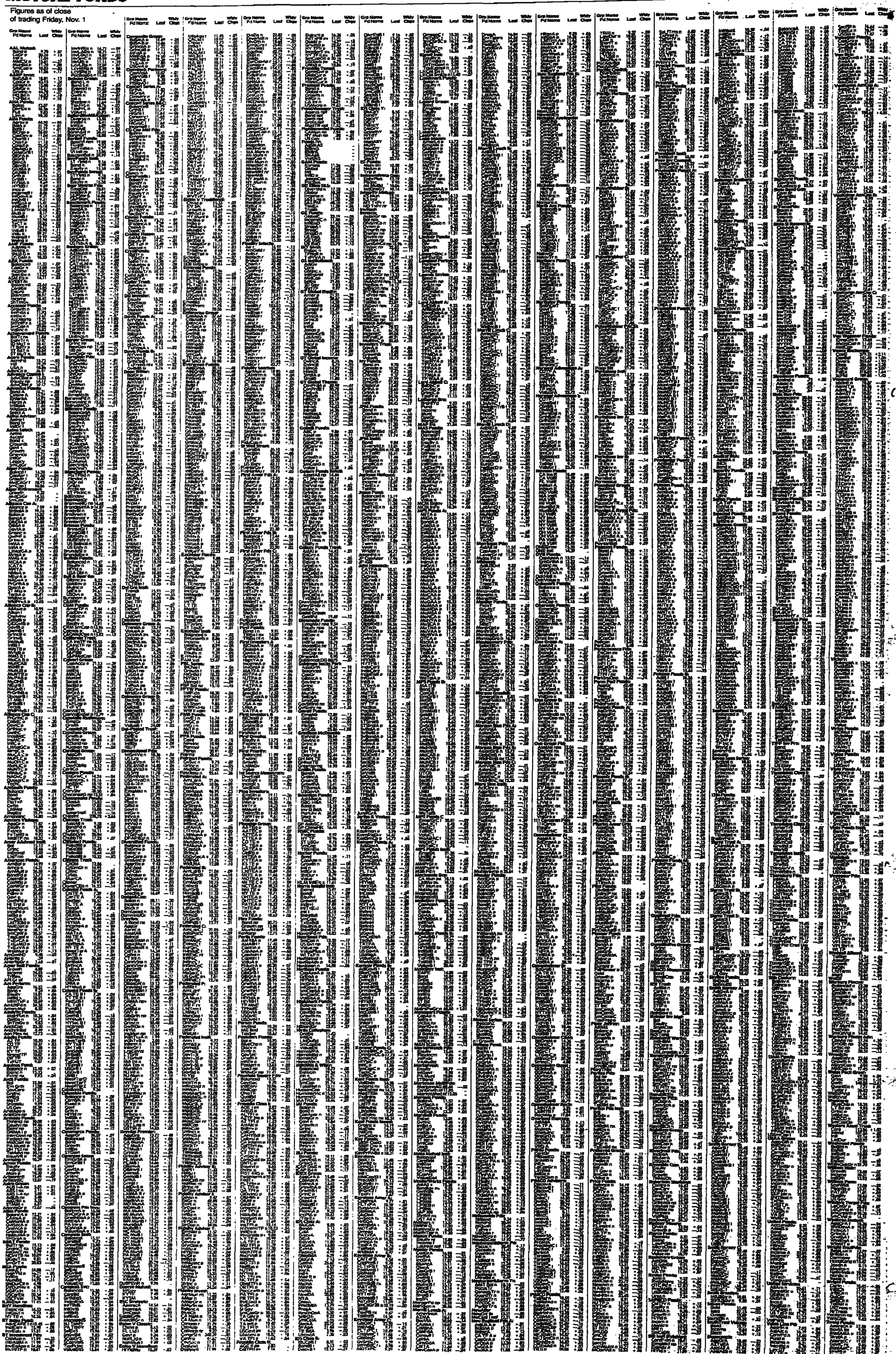
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MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Nov. 1



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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Nov. 1

(Continued)

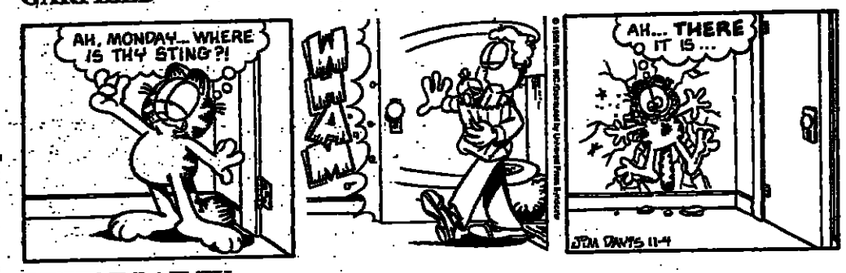
DENNIS THE MENACE



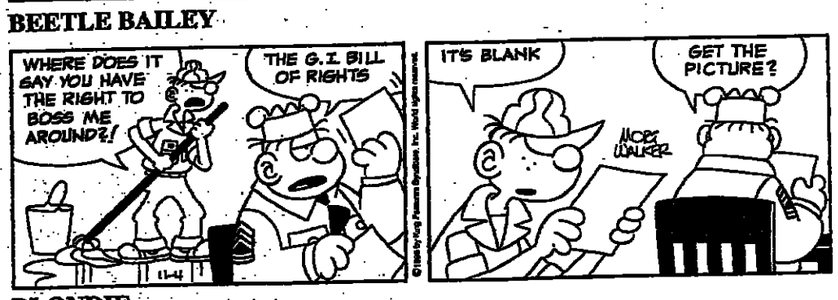
PEANUTS



GARFIELD



BEETLE BAILEY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

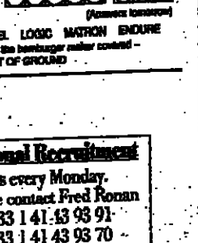
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YIXTS

POREA

YAWMID

LOMUVE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( )

Saturday's Jumbles: REBEL LOGIC MATRON ENDURE
Answer: What the hamburger eater covered — A LOT OF GROUND

BLONDIE

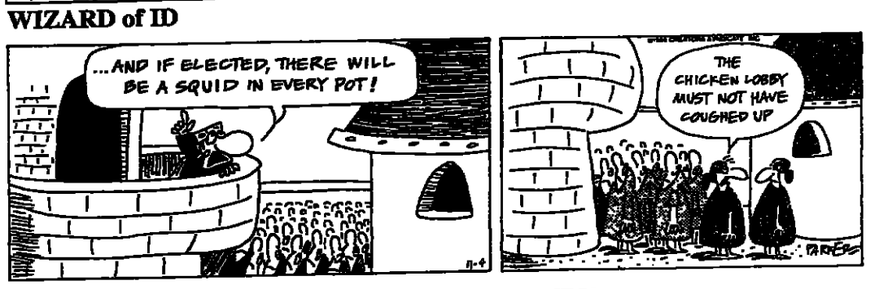


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75th Victory For Foreman By Decision

HIV-Positive Morrison Wins Bout in a Round

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — George Foreman, 47, used the belly bump on his way to victory and then said he had 100 more fights in him.

The HIV-infected Tommy Morrison didn't lose a drop of blood and the referee decided not to wear goggles but did put on surgical gloves. The undercard also included a fight between two former National Football League players and a women's bout.

Everyone involved in two extraordinary fights Sunday admitted ending up richer and boxing became another sport where a HIV-infected competitor was accepted.

Unlike most parts of the United States, Japan does not prohibit anyone carrying the AIDS virus from taking part in professional boxing.

But the main event, in a hotel within a stone's throw of Tokyo Disneyland, featured the belly bump, which helped the ever-young Foreman retain his World Boxing Union heavyweight title in a unanimous points decision over a fellow American, Crawford Grimsley, an opponent 20 years younger.

Foreman opened a cut under Grimsley's left eye in the ninth round of their 12-round bout after gradually wearing down a challenger the champion accused of running away from him.

Grimsley, the sixth-ranked World Boxing Association heavyweight, took the first few rounds of the 12-round title bout, but then ran out of steam.

"These young folks can't keep up with me. They run from me," Foreman said.

Grimsley often broke off exchanges with the heavy-hitting Foreman to walk around the ropes well out of range.

The three U.S. judges all made Foreman the clear winner by 119-109, 116-112 and 117-111.

"I have a 100 more fights in me," said Foreman, a former world champion who fought the likes of Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier. He now has a record of 75 victories, including 68 knockouts, against four defeats in a career going back to 1969.

Foreman used his ample stomach to unsettle Grimsley.

"Now that's over with I'm going to go eat 16 hamburgers and have sushi for dessert," the 257-pound (116.5 kilogram) Foreman said.

Morrison, a former World Boxing Organization heavyweight champion, who had not fought for eight months since learning that he had HIV, had vowed to stop the fight if he started bleeding.

But in the end no precautions were needed as Morrison knocked down Marcus Rhode, also an American, three times in the first round with overhead right-hand punches, ending the fight with only one minute 38 seconds gone.

"The HIV stuff was blown out of all proportion," said Rhode, who was brought in at the last minute after an arrest warrant was issued in the United States for Morrison's original opponent.

Referee Frank Garza, who some reports said had considered wearing goggles for the fight, simply donned latex gloves and said he also was not afraid to be in the ring with Morrison.

Morrison said he had returned to boxing solely to raise money to benefit the Knockout AIDS Foundation.

"I support Tommy 100 percent," Foreman said. "He did something very important today."

In other undercard bouts:

• Sergio Reyes (11-3) retired 24 seconds into the 10th round to give Orlando Canizales (43-3-1) the IBA featherweight world title.

• Still undefeated, the heavyweight Alonzo Highsmith (16-0-1) made quick work of fellow former National Football League player Mark Gastineau (15-2), winning 20 seconds into the second round.

• In women's boxing, Valerie Wiet (35-5) of France stopped Mary Ann Almager of the United States (8-1) 51 seconds into the ninth round for the WIBF welterweight title. *(Reuters, AP)*



Yoshikazu Tsuno/Agence France-Presse

Valerie Weit of France, left, won the super welterweight title Sunday over Ann Alamagere, an American, in Tokyo.

Spartak Forces Playoff For Russian League Title

Reuters

Spartak Moscow came from behind to win, 2-1, Sunday in St. Petersburg and force a playoff for the Russian league title with Alania Vladikavkaz, which finished even on points after winning at home.

After Yegor Titov scored a long-range winner for Spartak with 17 minutes to play against Zenit St. Petersburg, whose disappointed fans showered bottles and cans on the referee after the game.

The date and venue for the playoff have not been set.

Spartak, the champion three times running from 1992 to 1994, began the day tied with the title holder Vladikavkaz from the Caucasus region of North Ossetia.

Alania comfortably saw off Lokomotiv Nizhny Novgorod, 3-1, at home.

Zenit, promoted this season and eager for to finish in the top eight and clinch a cash bonus from the city council, shocked Spartak with a goal in three minutes by Igor Danilov. Zenit's goalkeeper, Roman Berezovsky, blundered in the 30th minute, fumbling a curling free kick by Andrei Tikhonov into the net.

NETHERLANDS The three main contenders for the Dutch title, PSV Eindhoven, Feyenoord and Ajax Amsterdam, all won away matches on Sunday. Ajax's victory moved it up to third place.

Ajax trails the leader, PSV, by seven points. Eindhoven, eliminated Thursday from the European Cup Winners' Cup, came from behind to beat Twente Enschede, 2-1.

After Nico-Jan Hoogma headed home a corner in the 10th minute, Luc Nilis scored for PSV 12 minutes later, his 11th goal of the season. Eight minutes from the end of regulation time, Wim Jonk made sure PSV took all three points with a powerful shot from the edge of the box.

Ajax also had difficulties against lowly Willem II Tilburg. Both teams had plenty of chances but the Portuguese striker Dani caught the Willem II defense napping 39 seconds after the break to score the winner and give Ajax its second away victory of the season.

Feyenoord's Henk Vos scored the only goal of the match against Groningen after only four minutes when he converted a cross from Gaston Taument.

GERMANY VfB Stuttgart squandered a chance to overtake Bayern Munich at the top of the German first division Saturday, crashing, 2-1, at lowly St. Pauli.

Bayern had been held, 1-1, Friday at the Olympic Stadium by Munich 1860, which played most of the second half with 10 men.

In Hamburg, midfielder Christian Springer scored twice for St. Pauli while Stuttgart's feared striking force managed only a penalty, converted by Krasimir Balakov.

That left Stuttgart in second place, tied with Bayer Leverkusen which beat hapless Borussia Moenchengladbach, 3-0.

The defending champion, Borussia Dortmund, beat Schalke, 3-1, before 71,000 fans in a Ruhr derby in Gelsenkirchen. Heiko Herrlich put Dortmund ahead in the 15th minute. Martin Max evened the score for Schalke in the 58th minute, but substitute Stephane Chapuisat scored for Dortmund in the 62d and 64th minutes.

SCOTLAND Celtic went to the top of the Scottish premier division for the first time in 14 months Saturday after it beat Aberdeen, 1-0, while the champion Glasgow Rangers were held to a 2-2 draw by lowly Raith.

A goal from the Italian winger Paolo di Canio after 70 minutes gave Celtic their three points. They top the standings on goal difference from their city rivals.

Rangers fell behind against Raith, hit back with goals from Peter Van Vossen and Scotland striker Ally McCoist, and then conceded a late tying goal by Iain Monroe.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Miami	2	0	1.000	—
New York	1	0	1.000	½
Washington	1	1	.500	1
New Jersey	0	1	.000	1½
Orlando	0	1	.000	1½
Boston	0	2	.000	2
Philadelphia	0	2	.000	2

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cleveland	2	0	1.000	—
Detroit	2	0	1.000	—
Chicago	2	0	1.000	—
Milwaukee	2	0	1.000	—
Charlotte	1	0	1.000	½
Indiana	0	2	.000	2
Atlanta	0	2	.000	2
Toronto	0	2	.000	2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	2	0	1.000	—
Utah	2	0	1.000	—
Minnesota	1	0	1.000	½
Dallas	1	1	.500	1
Denver	0	1	.000	1½
San Antonio	0	1	.000	1½
Vancouver	0	1	.000	1½

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
L.A. Lakers	1	0	1.000	—
L.A. Clippers	1	1	.500	½
Portland	1	1	.500	½
Sacramento	1	1	.500	½
Seattle	1	1	.500	½
Golden State	0	1	.000	1
Phoenix	0	2	.000	1½

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 107, Boston 98
Miami 94, Atlanta 81
Cleveland 90, New Jersey 77
Washington 96, Orlando 92
Detroit 95, Indiana 89
Milwaukee 111, Philadelphia 103
Minnesota 82, San Antonio 78
New York 107, Toronto 99
Houston 96, Sacramento 85
Dallas 92, Denver 91
Utah 99, Seattle 91
Portland 114, Vancouver 85
L.A. Clippers 97, Golden State 85
L.A. Lakers 96, Phoenix 82

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Toronto	27	23	29	19—	98
Charlotte	30	22	33	24—	109

T: Stoudamire 8-16 0-3 19, Williams 4-10 5-6 14, Tabak 5-14 4-4 14; C: Curry 15-23 2-2 38, Mason 7-10 4-4 18. Rebounds—Toronto 43 (Rogers 8), Charlotte 60 (Mason 15) Assists—Toronto 17 (Stoudamire 5), Charlotte 29 (Bogues 10).

Detroit	23	17	24	26—	90
Atlanta	20	24	15	19—	78

D: Hill 7-14 8-8 22, Hunter 5-9 2-2 15, Mills 5-10 2-2 15; A: Smith 9-19 2-2 23, Laettner 9-16 2-2 20. Rebounds—44 (Hill 15), Atlanta 50 (Mutombo 11). Assists—Detroit 20 (Hill 9), Atlanta 11 (Smith, Blaylock 3).

Miami	22	25	28	22—	97
Indiana	29	19	18	29—	95

M: Mourning 8-10 11-14 27, Hardaway 8-20 7-10 25; I: Miller 11-22 9-11 34, McKey 4-13 6-8 15.
Rebounds— 47 (Thomas 9), Indiana 51 (McKey, D.Davis 12). Assists—Miami 20 (Hardaway 9), Indiana 25 (D.Davis 5).

Cleveland	22	20	24	24	8— 98
Washington	18	24	31	17	6— 96

C: Brandon 12-28 6-6 31, Potapenko 7-14 8-9 22; W: Howard 8-17 5-10 21, Strickland 5-13 6-14 16. Rebounds—60 (Hill 15), Washington 56 (Webber, Howard 9). Assists—Cleveland 13 (Brandon 7), Washington 19 (Strickland 6).

Philadelphia	17	21	26	22—	86
Chicago	27	35	33	20—	115

P: MacLean 8-17 0-1 16, Iverson 4-17 5-8 15; C: Jordan 11-20 2-2 27, Pippen 9-19 3-5 22. Rebounds— 61 (Davis 9), Chicago 56 (Rodman 12). Assists—Philadelphia 18 (Overton 5), Chicago 29 (Pippen 9).

Boston	21	15	33	33—	102
Milwaukee	35	29	32	28—	124

B: Walker 5-14 12-12 23, Day 5-9 11-13 21; M: Newman 9-13 2-2 21, Robinson 8-16 4-6 21. Rebounds— 48 (Fadja 8), Milwaukee 49 (Gilliam 12). Assists—Boston 16 (Barros 4), Milwaukee 25 (Douglas 6).

Houston	31	18	28	33—	110
Phoenix	13	27	25	30—	95

H: Olajuwon 12-19 0-0 24, Drexler 8-18 3-4 22; P: Cassell 8-18 4-5 22, Finley 6-14 3-3 16. Rebounds— 70 (Barkley 33), Phoenix 42 (Person 11). Assists—Houston 30 (Drexler 10), Phoenix 18 (Cassell 5).

Sacramento	25	31	28	23—	107
Dallas	24	13	22	35—	94

S: Richmond 8-16 7-9 24, Edney 6-10 10-12 23; D: Jackson 8-16 9-10 26, McCloud 4-11 7-7 17. Rebounds— 59 (Grant 15), Dallas 43 (Miller 11). Assists—Sacramento 18 (Edney, Simmons, Smith 3), Dallas 23 (Kidd 9).

Portland	26	11	27	29—	93
Seattle	27	27	28	22—	104

P: Rider 7-10 4-4 21, Trent 3-4 6-8 15; S: Kemp 5-11 14-14 24, Schrempf 8-10 6-6 23. Rebounds—46 (Sabonis 9), Seattle 43 (Kemp 9). Assists—Portland 19 (McKie, Wingfield 5), Seattle 26 (Schrempf 6).

Utah	26	20	32	17—	95
L.A. Clippers	21	20	22	27—	90

U: Malone 8-17 5-11 21, Russell 4-7 8-10 16; L.A.: Richardson 4-10 2-4 13, Vaught 4-11 3-4 11. Rebounds—56 (Malone 12), Los Angeles 51 (Vaught 13). Assists—Utah 18 (Stockton 7), Los Angeles 19 (Vaught, Rogers, Richardson 3).

FOOTBALL

TOP 25 COLLEGE RESULTS

How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' college football poll fared this week:

No. 1 Florida (8-0) def. Georgia 47-7. No. 2 Ohio State (8-0) def. Minnesota 45-0. No. 3 Florida State (7-0) def. Georgia Tech 49-3. No. 4 Arizona State (9-0) def. Oregon State 29-14. No. 5 Nebraska (7-1) def. Oklahoma 73-21. No. 6 Tennessee (6-1) def. South Carolina 31-14. No. 7 Colorado (7-1) def. Missouri 41-13. No. 8 North Carolina (7-1) def. North Carolina State 52-20. No. 9 Michigan (7-1) def. Michigan State 45-29. No. 10 Alabama (7-1) did not play. No. 11 Northwestern (7-2) lost to No. 15 Penn State 34-9. No. 12 LSU (6-1) did not play. No. 13 Brigham Young (9-1) def. Texas-El Paso 40-18. No. 14 Kansas State (7-1) did not play. No. 15 Penn State (8-2) def. No. 11 Northwestern 34-9. No. 16 Virginia (6-2) def. Duke 27-3. No. 17 Wyoming (9-0) def. Southern Methodist 59-17. No. 18 West Virginia (7-2) lost to Syracuse 30-7. No. 19 Notre Dame (5-2) def. Navy 54-27 at Dublin, Ireland. No. 20 Utah (7-2) lost to Rice 51-10. No. 21 Washington (6-2) def. Southern Cal 21-10. No. 22 Miami (6-2) def. Temple 57-26. No. 23 Southern Mississippi (8-1) def. Cincinnati 21-17. No. 24 Auburn (6-2) def. Arkansas 28-7. No. 25 Iowa (6-2) def. Illinois 31-21.

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

Army 41, Lafayette 21
Brown 35, Cornell 21
Connecticut 45, Boston U. 10
Dartmouth 6, Harvard 3
Miami 57, Temple 26
Notre Dame 54, Navy 27
Penn 20, Yale 3
Penn St. 34, Northwestern 9
Princeton 14, Columbia 11
Syracuse 30, West Virginia 7
Auburn 28, Arkansas 7
Clemson 35, Maryland 3
E. Illinois 42, Austin Peay 7
Florida 47, Georgia 7
Florida St. 49, Georgia Tech 3
Houston 20, Tulane 17
Miss. Valley St. 20, Prairie View 0
Mississippi St. 59, NE Louisiana 0
North Carolina 52, N. Carolina St. 20
Tennessee 31, South Carolina 14
Vanderbilt 31, Ala.-Birmingham 15
Virginia 27, Duke 3
Colorado 41, Missouri 13
Iowa 31, Illinois 21
Kansas 34, Iowa St. 31
Michigan 45, Michigan St. 29
Ohio St. 45, Minnesota 0
Wisconsin 33, Purdue 25
Nebraska 73, Oklahoma 21
Rice 51, Utah 10
Texas 28, Baylor 23
Texas A&M 38, Oklahoma St. 19
Texas Christian 42, UNLV 34
Texas Southern 20, Grambling St. 7
Arizona St. 29, Oregon St. 14
Brigham Young 40, Texas-El Paso 18
California 56, Arizona 55, 4OT
Colorado St. 42, Air Force 41
Fresno St. 41, Boise St. 7
San Diego St. 49, San Jose St. 20
Stanford 21, UCLA 20
Washington 21, Southern Cal 10
Weber St. 17, Montana St. 7

CFL STANDINGS

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts.
x-Toronto	15	3	0	556	359	30
y-Montreal	12	6	0	536	467	24
y-Hamilton	8	10	0	426	576	16
Ottawa	3	15	0	352	524	6

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts.
x-Calgary	12	5	0	562	352	24
y-Edmonton	11	7	0	459	354	22
y-Winnipeg	9	9	0	421	495	18
Saskatchewan	5	12	0	337	452	10
British Columbia	5	13	0	410	483	10

x-clinched division title
y-clinched playoff spot

FRIDAY'S RESULT

Montreal 42, Winnipeg 24

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Toronto 47, Hamilton 14
British Columbia 35, Ottawa 24

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Florida	8	1	4	20	41	23
N.Y. Rangers	6	6	3	15	51	45
Philadelphia	7	7	0	14	38	39
New Jersey	5	5	1	11	25	32
Tampa Bay	5	5	1	11	37	35
Washington	5	7	0	10	34	39
N.Y. Islanders	2	5	4	8	29	30

NORTHEAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Buffalo	6	6	1	13	34	36
Hartford	5	3	2	12	32	28
Ottawa	3	4	5	11	34	39
Boston	4	5	2	10	36	36
Montreal	4	6	2	10	48	50
Pittsburgh	3	9	0	6	32	50

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Dallas	9	3	0	18	36	25
Chicago	7	5	2	16	36	34
Detroit	7	5	2	16	36	28
Toronto	6	6	0	12	36	39
Phoenix	5	6	1	11	30	33
St. Louis	5	8	0	10	38	42

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Colorado	8	4	2	18	50	31
Calgary	7	7	1	15	42	36
San Jose	6	6	3	15	45	48
Vancouver	7	5	0	14	39	33
Edmonton	7	6	0	14	45	40
Los Angeles	6	6	2	14	38	44
Anaheim	2	9	2	6	31	53

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit 2, Ottawa 2, tie
Washington 4, Pittsburgh 2
Buffalo 4, St. Louis 2
Chicago 3, Dallas 2, OT
Phoenix 3, Calgary 2, OT
Vancouver 5, Edmonton 4, OT
Anaheim 4, San Jose 3

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Tampa Bay	0	1	0—	1
New Jersey	2	0	0—	2

First Period: N.J.-Andreychuk 4 (Rolston, Holik) (pp). 2, N.J.-Niedermayer 1 (Holik, Zelepukin) (pp). Second Period: T.B.-Andersson 1, (sh). Third Period: None. Shots on goal: T.B. 4-7-17—28. N.J.- 11-8-7—26. Goalies: T-Schwab. N.J.-Brodeur.

N.Y. Rangers	4	0	1—	5
Boston	0	2	0—	2

First Period: N.Y.-Gretzky 7 (Robitaille). 2, New York, Kovalev 5 (Nemchinov) 3, N.Y.-Goneau 8 (Nemchinov, Churla). 4, N.Y.-Messier 5 (Leetch) Second Period: B-Stumpel 4 (B.Richter, Timander). 6, B-Moger 1 (Elik, McLaren) Third Period: N.Y.-Graves 5 (Kovalev, Messier) Shots on goal: N.Y. 11-6-5—22. B- 10-12-3—25. Goalies: N.Y. M.Richter. B-Bailey.

Los Angeles	0	3	0—	3
Hartford	0	2	0—	2

First Period: None. Second Period: H-Rice 1 (Ranheim) 2, L.A.-Stevens 2 (Yachmenev) 3, L.A.-Olczyk 4, 4, L.A.-Ferraro 5 (C.Johnson, Slaney). 5, H-Rice 2 (Wesley, Kapanen) Third Period: None. Shots on goal: L.A. 10-10-8—28. H. 9-17-11—37. Goalies: L.A.-Fiset. H-Burke.

Washington	0	1	0—	1
N.Y. Islanders	3	3	0—	6

First Period: N.I.-Palffy 6 (King, Kasparaitis) 2, N.I.-McInnis 4 (Berluzzi) 3, N.Y.-King 5 (Palffy, McInnis) (pp). Second Period: N.Y.-Palffy 7, 5, N.Y.-McCabe 1 (A.Johansson) (pp). 6, W-Konowalchuk 2 (Krygier, Gonchar) (pp). 7, N.Y.-King 6 (Palffy). Third Period: None. Shots on goal: W. 11-8-10—29. N.Y. 8-9-3—20. Goalies: W-Kolzig. N.Y.-Fichaud.

Ottawa	2	1	0—	3
Pittsburgh	0	3	4—	7

First Period: O-Chasse 1 (Pittick) 2, O-Alfredsson 6 (Yashin) (pp). Second Period: P-Nedved 4 (Francis, Dalgneault) 4, P-Nedved 5 (Mironov, Francis) 5, P-Jagr 8 (Lemieux) (sh). 6, O-Laukkanen 2 (Yashin, Daigle) (pp). Third Period: P-Jagr 9 (Francis, Lemieux) (pp). 8, P-Jagr 10 (Nedved) 9, P-Francis 4 (Klima, Jagr) (pp). 10, P-Murray 2 (Quinn, Stojanov) Shots on goal: O- 9-16-10—35. P- 10-8-15—33. Goalies: O-Tugnutt. P-Wregget.

Philadelphia	0	7	2—	2
Florida	1	1	0—	2

First Period: F-Lowry 5 (Sheppard, Jovanovski) Second Period: F-Sheppard 3 (Barnes, Jovanovski) (pp). 3, P-Klatt 5 (Dykhuis, Desjardins) (pp). Third Period: P-Podein 5 (Desjardins) 5, P-Otto 1 (Klatt) Shots on goal: P 7-15-22—44. F 9-7-12—28. Goalies: P-Hextall. F-Vanbiesbrouck.

Detroit	0	1	1—	2
Toronto	1	4	1—	6

First Period: T-Yushkevich 1 (Baker) 13:29. Second Period: T-Heward 1, 3, D-Pushor 1 (Shanahan, Yzerman). 4, T-Schneider 1, 5, T-Muller 4 (Heward, Convery) (pp). 6, T-Berezin 3 (Sundin) Third Period: T-Berezin 4, 8, D-Lapointe 5 (Shanahan, Lidstrom) (pp). Shots on goal: D- 12-9-9—30. T- 7-10-5—22. Goalies: D-Vernon, Osgood. T-Potvin.

Buffalo	0	0	0	0—0
Colorado	0	0	0	0—0

First Period: None. Second Period: None. Third Period: None. Overtime: None. Shots on goal: B- 8-8-2—20. C- 5-13-10-4—32. Goalies: B-Hasek. C-Roy.

Calgary	0	1	2—	3
Vancouver	1	3	0—	4

First Period: V-Lumme 2 (Mogilny, Bure) (pp). Second Period: C-Iginla 6 (Hoglund, Albelin) (pp). 3, V-Linden 3, (sh). 4, V-Aucoin 1 (Sillinger, Naslund) 5, V-Ridley 4 (Mogilny, Courtnall) (pp). Third Period: C-O'Sullivan 2 (Titov, Huscroft) 7, C-Chiasson 1 (Fleury, Iginla) (sh). Shots on goal: C- 4-13-11—28. V- 8-14-5—27. Goalies: C-Kidd. V-McLean.

Montreal	1	2	0	0—	3
San Jose	2	0	1	1—	4

First Period: S.J.-Nolan 9 (Nazarov, Bodger) 1:19. 2, S.J.-Tancill 2 (Gill). 3, M-Thornton 3 (Malakhov) Second Period: M-Koivu 7 (Corson, Recchi). 5, M-Damphousse 4 (Richer, Malakhov) Third Period: S.J.-Iafrate 3 (Nicholls, Nolan) (pp). Overtime: 7, S.J.-Turcotte 6 (Friesen, Gill). Shots on goal: M- 4-11-8-1—24. S.J.- 10-9-14-2—35. Goalies: M-Theodore. S.J.-Hrudey.

SOCCER

GERMAN BUNDESLIGA

Bayern Munich 1, 1860 Munich 1
VfL Bochum 1, Hansa Rostock 0
FC St. Pauli 2, VfB Stuttgart 1
Werder Bremen 0, Hamburger SV 0
Schalke 04 1, Borussia Dortmund 3
Arminia Bielefeld 1, Fortuna Duesseldorf 0
MSV Duisburg 1, SC Freiburg 4
Bayer Leverkusen 3, Borussia Moenchen. 0
Karlsruhe 4, Cologne 1

STANDINGS: Bayern Munich 28 points; VfB Stuttgart 27, Bayer Leverkusen 27; Borussia Dortmund 26; Bochum 23; Cologne 22; Werder Bremen 21; Karlsruhe 20; 1860 Munich 16; Hamburg 15, Fortuna Duesseldorf 15; Borussia Moenchengladbach 14, St Pauli 14; Schalke 13; Hansa Rostock 12, Freiburg 12; Duisburg 10, Arminia Bielefeld 10.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Monaco 3, Bordeaux 1
Le Havre 0, Auxerre 2
Nantes 3, Strasbourg 0
Lyon 2, Rennes 0
Lens 3, Nice 2
Guingamp 0, Metz 1
Cannes 0, Lille 1
Montpellier 2, Marseille 0
Nancy 1, Caen 2

STANDINGS: Monaco 29 points, Paris St Germain 29; Auxerre 28; Lens 24; Lille 23; Metz 22, Strasbourg 22; Bastia 21, Bordeaux 21, Rennes 21, Lyon 21; Guingamp 20; Nantes 18, Cannes 18; Marseille 17; Le Havre 16; Montpellier 15; Caen 14; Nice 10; Nancy 8.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Racing Santander 1, Real Betis 1
Valencia 2, Valladolid 4
Sevilla 4, Athletic Bilbao 2
Logrones 0, Extremadura 0
Zaragoza 1, Deportivo Coruna 2
Real Sociedad 2, Hercules 1
Espanyol 0, Rayo Vallecano 0
Atletico Madrid 3, Oviedo 0

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Bologna 3, AS Roma 2
Cagliari 2, Perugia 1
Juventus 1, Napoli 1
Lazio 0, Vicenza 2
AC Milan 1, Atalanta 1
Sampdoria 3, Piacenza 0
Udinese 2, Reggiana 1
Verona 0, Internazionale 1

STANDINGS: Inter 17 points; Vicenza 16; Juventus 15; Sampdoria 13, Milan 13, Bologna 13; Udinese 12, Perugia 12, Napoli 12; Fiorentina 11, Roma 11, Piacenza 11; Parma 10; Lazio 8; Cagliari 7; Atalanta 6; Verona 5; Reggiana 4.

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

Fortuna Sittard 1, Vitesse Arnhem 5
AZ Alkmaar 0, SC Heerenveen 2
NEC Nijmegen 3, Sparta Rotterdam 2
Roda JC Kerkrade 3, De Graaf.Doetinch. 0
FC Utrecht 3, NAC Breda 1
Willem II Tilburg 0, Ajax Amsterdam 1
FC Twente 1, PSV Eindhoven 2
FC Groningen 0, Feyenoord Rotterdam 1
FC Volendam 1, RKC Waalwijk 0

STANDINGS: PSV 33 points; Feyenoord 32; Ajax 26; De Graafschap 24; Vitesse 22; FC Twente 21, Heerenveen 21; Roda JC 20; Sparta 18, FC Volendam 18; NEC 16; NAC 15; FC Utrecht 14; Willem II 13, Fortuna Sitt. 13; AZ 11, FC Groningen 11; RKC 9.

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION

Kilmarnock 4, Hibernian 2
Celtic 1, Aberdeen 0
Hearts 2, Dunfermline 0
Motherwell 1, Dundee United 3
Raith 2, Rangers 2

STANDINGS: Celtic 26 points, Rangers 26; Aberdeen 18; Hearts 15; Hibernian 14; Dunfermline 13; Dundee United 12; Motherwell 11, Kilmarnock 11; Raith 5.

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Aston Villa 2, Nottingham Forest 0
Derby 2, Leicester 0
Leeds 3, Sunderland 0
Manchester United 1, Chelsea 2
Sheffield Wednesday 1, Southampton 1
Tottenham 1, West Ham 0
Wimbledon 2, Arsenal 2
Blackburn 3, Liverpool 0
Newcastle 3, Middlesbrough 1

STANDINGS: Newcastle 27; Arsenal 25 points; Liverpool 23, Wimbledon 23; Chelsea 22; Manchester United 19; Aston Villa 18; Tottenham 17; Sheffield Wednesday 16; Everton 15; Derby 14, West Ham 14, Leicester 14; Southampton 13, Middlesbrough 13, Sunderland 13, Leeds 13; Nottingham Forest 8, Coventry 8; Blackburn 7.

TENNIS

PARIS OPEN

QUARTERFINALS

Magnus Gustafsson, Sweden, def. Marc Rosset, Switzerland, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2; Petr Korda, Czech Republic, def. Arnaud Boetsch, France, 7-6 (7-2), 7-6 (8-6).

Yevgeny Kafelnikov (4), Russia, def. Paul Haarhuis, Netherlands, 7-6 (9-7), 6-1; Thomas Enqvist (12), Sweden, def. Stefan Edberg, Sweden, 6-4, 7-6 (8-6).

SEMIFINALS

Yevgeny Kafelnikov (4), Russia, def. Petr Korda, Czech Republic, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2; Thomas Enqvist (12), Sweden, def. Magnus Gustafsson, Sweden, 6-3, 6-2.

FINAL

Thomas Enqvist (12), Sweden, def. Yevgeny Kafelnikov (4), Russia, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5.

KREMLIN CUP

SEMIFINALS

Conchita Martinez (1), Spain, def. Sabine Appelman (4), Belgium, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4; Barbara Paulus (2), Austria, def. Barbara Schett (7), Austria, 6-3, 5-7, 6-3.

FINAL

Conchita Martinez, (1), Spain, def. Barbara Paulus, (2) Austria, 6-1, 4-6, 6-4.

AMERITECH CUP

IN CHICAGO

QUARTERFINALS

Jennifer Capriati, United States, def. Meredith McGrath, United States, 5-2, retired; Jana Novotna (2), Czech Republic, def. Brenda Schultz-McCarthy (7), Netherlands, 6-2, 7-5; Martina Hingis (5), Switzerland, def. Lindsay Davenport (3), United States, 6-3, 6-7 (5-7), 6-2.

SEMIFINALS

Jana Novotna (2), Czech Republic, def. Martina Hingis (5), Switzerland, 7-5, 6-4; Jennifer Capriati, United States, def. Monica Seles (1), United States, 6-3, 6-3.

CRICKET

TITAN CUP

INDIA VS. AUSTRALIA

SUNDAY, IN MOHALI

India innings: 289-6 (50 overs)
Australia innings: 284 (49.1 overs)
India won by five runs

STANDINGS: South Africa 12, India 5, Australia 1.

South Africa and India qualified for final in Bombay on November 6.

THIRD ONE DAY INTERNATIONAL

PAKISTAN VS. ZIMBABWE

SUNDAY, IN PESHAWAR

Pakistan innings: 264 all out (40 overs)
Zimbabwe innings: 147 all out (32.1 overs)
Pakistan won by 77 runs.
Pakistan won series 3-0.

RUGBY UNION

IN GLASGOW

Australia 37, Glasgow-Edinburgh 19

EUROPEAN CUP

POOL A

Dax 22, Pontypridd 18
Treviso 27, Bath 50

POOL B

Leicester 25, Llanelli 16
Leinster 25, Pau 23

POOL C

Harlequins 56, Caledonia 35
Ulster 6, Brive 17

POOL D

Milan 23, Wasps 33
Toulouse 60, Munster 19

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

POOL A

Montferrand 55, Newport 14
Sale 57, Newbridge 34

POOL B

Dinamo Bucharest 19, Bristol 18
Narbonne 11, Castres 16
Treorchy vs. Bridgend, ppd.

POOL C

Connacht 30, Orrell 18
Dunvant 8, Toulon 31
Padova 9, Northampton 29

POOL D

Begles 93, Ebbw Vale 7
Bourgoin 54, Swansea 19
London Irish 13, Gloucester 29

GOLF

DUNHILL MASTERS

Leading final scores Sunday of the $500,000 Alfred Dunhill Masters, played on the 6,671-yard, par-71 Hong Kong Golf Club course:

B.Langer, Germany	66-67-69-65—267
Kang W., S. Korea	64-70-69-66—269
S. Laycock, Australia	66-68-65-71—270
B. Ruangkit, Thailand	67-67-67-70—271
S. Leaney, Australia	70-64-68-71—273
Ernie Els, South Africa	71-69-66-68—274
Scott Taylor, U. S.	67-69-68-70—274
G.Chamlers, Australia	70-66-71-68—275
R.Kaplan, South Africa	72-66-66-71—275
Hsieh Yu-shu, Taiwan	67-66-68-74—275
D. Boulet, Hong Kong	71-71-67-67—276
C.Kamps, South Africa	71-65-71-69—276

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

MILWAUKEE—Sent OF David Hulse and OF Turner Ward outright to Tucson, PCL.

MINNESOTA—Agreed to terms with OF Roberto Kelly on 1-year contract.

NEW YORK—Exercised their 1997 option on RHP Dwight Gooden.

TORONTO—Named Jim Lett coach.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

PITTSBURGH—Acquired RHP Clint Sodowsky from the Detroit Tigers for RHP Dan Miceli.

HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

NHL—Suspended Buffalo Sabres defenseman Alexei Zhitnik for two games and fined him $1,000 for high-sticking incident against Dallas Stars center Jamie Langenbrunner in game on Oct. 30. Promoted Gary Meagher to managing director of public relations and Andrew McGowan to director of public relations.

COLORADO—Put F Mike Ricci on injured list. Traded D Curtis Leschyshyn and rights to F Chris Simon to Washington in exchange for F Keith Jones and Washington's first round selection in 1998 and either fourth round pick in 1997 or 1998.

MONTREAL—Traded C Pierre Turgeon, C Craig Conroy and D Rory Fitzpatrick to St. Louis Blues for LW Shayne Corson, D Murray Baron and 5th-round 1997 draft pick.

COLLEGE

NCAA—Reprimanded California, Pa., and Fort Hays State for failure to follow administrative procedures in 1996 Div. II men's basketball tournament. Reprimanded North Alabama and fined it $1,000 for improper conduct during 1996 Div. II men's basketball tournament. Extended probation of Slippery Rock through 1997-98 basketball season for violations of NCAA financial aid rules by former coach.

FRESNO STATE—Announced retirement of Jim Sweeney, football coach, effective at end of season.

INDIANA—Fired Bill Mallory, football coach, effective at end of season.

KANSAS—Suspended RB June Henley from football team indefinitely after drunken driving arrest. Suspended S Maurice Gaddie and LB Dorian Lomax for violating team rules.

OKLAHOMA STATE—Announced resignation of Gary Ward, baseball coach.

TEXAS—Declared WR Mike Adams, CB Bryant Westbrook, SS Tre Thomas and FS Chris Carter ineligible after learning that an agent paid for their lunch during weekend meeting.

UNLV—Announced NCAA declared G Mark Dickel eligible for basketball team.

YALE—Announced retirement of Carm Cozza, football coach, at end of season.

THE WEEK AHEAD

MONDAY, NOV. 4

TENNIS, Stockholm, Sweden — Stockholm Open, through Nov. 10; Moscow — Kremlin Cup, through Nov. 10; Buenos Aires, Argentina — South American Open, through Nov. 10; Hong Kong — tennis, WTA Hong Kong Women's Open, through Nov. 10; Oakland, California — WTA Tour, Bank of the West Classic, through Nov. 10.

BASEBALL, U.S. MLB, Japan MLB, Super Major Series, United States vs. Japan, Game 4.

CRICKET, Lilac Hill, Australia — West Indies vs. ACB Chairman's XI.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5

HORSE RACING, Melbourne, Australia — Melbourne Cup.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6

BASEBALL, U.S. MLB, Japan MLB, Super Major Series, United States vs. Japan, Game 5.

CRICKET, Bombay, India — Titan Cup, triangular final.

SOCCER, Various sites— World Cup Qualifying, Group 3, Mexico vs. Honduras; International Friendlies, Bosnia-Herzegovina vs. Italy, Arabia vs. Bulgaria.

CRICKET, Perth, Australia — West Indies vs. Western Australia, day-night match.

THURSDAY, NOV. 7

BASEBALL, U.S. MLB, Japan MLB, Super Major Series, United States vs. Japan, Game 6.

BASKETBALL, U.S. NBA, New Jersey Nets vs. Orlando Magic.

GOLF, Gotemba, Japan — Japan PGA, Sumitomo Visa Taiheiyo Masters, through Nov. 10; Lahaina, Hawaii — Kapalua International, through Nov. 10; Melbourne, Australia — Australian Women's Open, through Nov. 10.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8

SOCCER, International Friendly, Thailand vs. Bulgaria; World Cup qualifying, Africa, second round, Group 2, Egypt vs. Namibia.

GOLF, Chosei, Japan — LPGA, Itoen Ladies, through Nov. 10.

CRICKET, West Indies vs. Western Australia, three-day match, through Nov. 10.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9

BASEBALL, U.S. MLB, Japan MLB, Super Major Series, United States vs. Japan, Game 7.

SOCCER, Various Sites — World Cup qualifying, Africa, second round, Group 1, Nigeria vs. Burkina Faso; Africa, second round, Group 3, South Africa vs. Zaire; Africa, second round, Group 5, Morocco vs. Sierra Leone; Europe Group 2, Georgia vs. England; Europe Group 4, Austria vs. Latvia; Europe Group 7, Netherlands vs. Wales; Europe Group 8, Leichtenstein vs. Macedonia; Europe Group 9, Albania vs. Armenia; Europe Group 9, Germany vs. Northern Ireland; Europe Group 9, Portugal vs. Ukraine.

SUNDAY, NOV. 10

BASEBALL, U.S. MLB, Japan MLB, Super Major Series, United States vs. Japan, Game 8.

ATHLETICS, Columbus, Ohio — Columbus Marathon.

SOCCER, Various Sites— World Cup qualifying, Africa, second round, Group 1, Guinea vs. Kenya; Africa, second round, Group 2, Liberia vs. Tunisia; Africa, second round, Group 3, Congo vs. Zambia; Africa, second round, Group 4, Angola vs. Zimbabwe; Africa, second round, Group 4, Togo vs. Cameroon; Africa, second round, Group 5, Gabon vs. Ghana; Europe Group 1, Slovenia vs. Bosnia-Herzegovina; Europe Group 1, Croatia vs. Greece; Europe Group 2, Poland vs. Moldova; Europe Group 3, Azerbaijan vs. Hungary; Europe Group 3, Switzerland vs. Norway; Europe Group 4, Scotland vs. Sweden; Europe Group 5, Cyprus vs. Israel; Europe Group 5, Luxembourg vs. Russia; Europe Group 6, Yugoslavia vs. Czech Republic; Europe Group 7, Turkey vs. San Marino; Europe Group 8, Ireland vs. Iceland; South America, Chile vs. Uruguay; South America, Bolivia vs. Colombia; South America, Peru vs. Venezuela; South America, Paraguay vs. Ecuador; second round, Group 1, United States vs. Trinidad and Tobago; second round, Group 2, El Salvador vs. Panama; second round, Group 3, Jamaica vs. St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

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SPORTS

Peace or a New War? A Crisis in Baseball

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When they meet in Chicago on Wednesday, baseball's team owners will decide whether they want to have peace with the players for the next four years or renew the war from which their business has still not recovered. Bud Selig, the acting commissioner, is apparently not afraid of war.

As the meeting approaches, more and more people on both sides have expressed the view that without an endorsement from Selig, the pending labor agreement is dead. No endorsement has been sighted or promised.

Selig says he will not tell the clubs what he thinks of the agreement their negotiator has negotiated. He wants each club to decide for itself, he says. Selig doesn't want to influence someone to vote for the agreement, then have that person discover sometime down the road that he doesn't like the deal, blaming Selig for it.

"Is there any chance this deal can be resuscitated at the 11th hour?" a lawyer who has been involved in the labor war said on Saturday. "Sure, there's a very remote chance, but the momentum is so negative, it's going the other way."

The absence of a Selig stance is one reason the deal appears to be in the throes of death. The continued silence of the silent majority is another.

While Jerry Reinsdorf of the Chicago White Sox and other owners opposed to the deal lobby their colleagues intensively to vote no, owners who favor the agreement have not campaigned in its — or their — behalf. With 21 of 28 votes needed, the outcome will be decided by a small group of owners or officials of clubs who could be swayed either way.

Five "no" votes seem to be definite: Reinsdorf; the Tribune Co., owner of the Chicago Cubs; Wayne Huizenga of the Florida Marlins; David Glass, chairman of the Kansas City Royals; and Claude Brochu, managing partner of the Montreal Expos. John Harrington, chief executive officer of the Boston Red Sox, has recently emerged as a Reinsdorf ally and is likely to vote no.

In the absence of a Selig endorsement, baseball people wonder whether he even likes the deal. If not, they wonder why he allowed Levine to negotiate it.

When Levine became the owners' latest point man in the effort to get a new collective bargaining agreement, Selig told the union:

"When you talk with Randy Levine, you're talking with me."

But despite Fehr's efforts to elicit his position, Selig has declined to back Levine, who has been the only management negotiator or official in two and a half years to induce Fehr and his aides to move close enough to the owners' position to make a deal.

If the owners repudiate the agreement Wednesday, Levine is expected to resign. His forced departure will recall the forced resignation four years ago of Fay Vincent as commissioner.

Selig and Reinsdorf wanted Vincent out of the way because they were preparing to go to war with the players and they knew Vincent would stand in their way.

They denied that intention at the time, but events — and their treatment of Levine — have cast serious doubt on their denials.

Besides the resignation of Levine, who had previously been a highly regarded member of the Giuliani administration in New York City, the owners' rejection of the agreement would produce other results:

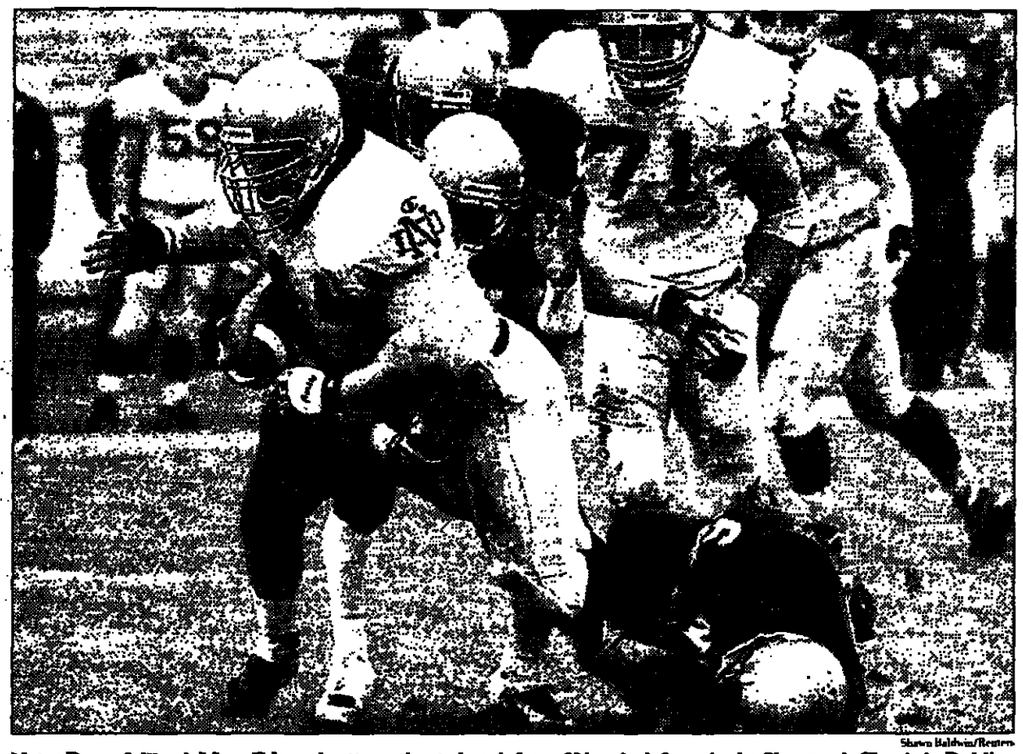
- Interleague play scheduled for the 1997 season would be dead. Its demise would also end the likelihood of placing the two expansion teams, Tampa Bay and Arizona, in different leagues.
- Small-revenue clubs would not receive money from their wealthier brethren for 1996 under the new revenue-sharing plan, meaning that five clubs, including Montreal and Kansas City, would forfeit more than $4 million each.
- An estimated $500 million to $1 billion in prospective sponsorship deals would continue to lie dormant, further delaying the game's economic recovery from the 1994-95 strike.
- The 11 players who need service time from the strike to be eligible for free agency would have to remain with their clubs.

The group includes Moises Alou of Montreal and Alex Fernandez of the White Sox.

Because Selig's endorsement is seen as critical to the Wednesday vote, some who favor the agreement have suggested a way to elicit his view.

When Tom Ostertag, general counsel in the commissioner's office, calls the roll, they said, he should call Milwaukee first. Even though Selig has said his daughter, Wendy, will cast the Brewers' vote, it would certainly reflect her father's view.

But there is also the possibility that Selig will have a secret ballot, a perfect way for him to keep his view unknown.



Steven Baldwin/Reuters

Notre Dame fullback Marc Edwards attempting to break free of Navy's defense in the Shamrock Classic in Dublin.

A Victorious 'Homecoming' for the Irish

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

DUBLIN — The afternoon had been sadly quiet for the crowd standing behind the spiked cage on the Hill 16 terrace. Perhaps they were feeling a bit left out as Notre Dame was increasing its 54-27 victory over the U.S. Naval Academy.

Suddenly, from their isolated corner they let out a roar irrelevant to the game Saturday. It was because of the Notre Dame leprechaun, who was hopping up and down and pretending to throw punches, and they were cheering and shouting back.

"I came back and told everybody, "You've got to get over there,' " Ryan Gee, the leprechaun mascot, said. So the Notre Dame cheerleaders came running over to the terraced hill built from bloodied rubble and scene to the "Bloody Sunday" killings of 1920. The cheerleaders were throwing each other high overhead, with the drum beating behind them. The Irish supporters applauded and roared, the school bands began to play, the visiting American teams, whether by coincidence or not, ran more freely up and down the field, and by the end of a gray day without rain it was as though an old-fashioned circus had come to town.

The teams got on with what was an important regular-season game for both of them. Notre Dame (5-2) remains in contention for a season-ending bowl game. Navy (5-2), despite putting up a respectable fight, lost to the Fighting Irish for a record 33d consecutive time.

The game ended with a minor argument as Navy's coach questioned Coach Lou Holtz's attempts at a pair of two-point conversions while leading by at least 26 points. "If I were in the media, I'd side with Charlie Weatherbie," Holtz said of the Navy coach. "He's far smarter than me and he did a better job."

Holtz's nose was bloodied beneath his glasses, but he said it had happened before the game while trying to show one of his players how to block.

The two teams exchanged a dozen touchdowns and almost 800 yards of offense, but it was a long time coming. The Fighting Irish conservatively worked up a 14-0 lead before Navy, trying to build on its best record in 17 years, scored one touchdown and was on the verge of another with a pass of about 50 yards late in the first half. But the play was nullified because the quarterback, Chris McCoy, had stepped beyond the line of scrimmage. It was the key play.

Notre Dame drove 42 yards in three plays, the last 33 for a touchdown by Autry Denson (125 yards rushing, 2 TDs overall) to lead, 21-7, at halftime.

Until then Notre Dame had looked no more impressive than a bully. Its 300-pound (136-kilogram) offensive linemen hope to graduate to the National Football League; the defensive linemen they were blocking, usually 50 to 70 pounds lighter, intend to become Naval officers. Yet the Midshipmen outgained the Fighting Irish slightly, outpassed the NFL-prospect Ron Powlus by more than twice as many yards.

Of the 38,651 who turned out for the "Shamrock Classic" — the smallest crowd to see Notre Dame in Holtz's 11 years — at least half were native Irish. Until they came alive the atmosphere had seemed as if the event had been inflicted upon the city. Afterward, the Notre Dame band took the field and most of the crowd stayed for the performance. They had come for more than the game.

"The game, I thought, would be different. It wasn't. I thought it felt like a road game," Holtz said. Since arriving on Wednesday, his 85 players had gone on tours of the countryside, the city and Trinity College. He said he wouldn't mind bringing his team back again.

Cal Outlasts Arizona, 56-55, In 4 Overtimes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

California beat Arizona in the longest game in major college history.

Cal finally won, 56-55, when Arizona faked an extra point in the fourth overtime and failed to make a two-point conversion. The Bears' quarterback Pat Barnes threw for 503 yards and eight touchdowns Saturday, including three in overtime.

The game surpassed Cal's three-overtime victory over Oregon State earlier this year as the longest in Division I-A, which has introduced overtime during the regular season.

"I just felt it was time to win the game," Arizona's coach Dick Tomey said.

College Highlights

No. 15 Penn State 34, No. 11 Northwestern 9 Penn State restored the status quo in the Big 10 Saturday, beating Northwestern 34-9, sacking the visiting quarterback, Steve Schnur, seven times forcing five turnovers and ending the Wildcats' 13-game conference winning streak.

No. 1 Florida 47, Georgia 7 Danny Wuerffel broke Florida's career passing record and had four touchdown passes by halftime. The Gators (8-0, 6-0 SEC) held Georgia (3-5, 2-4) scoreless until Patrick Pass scored with 8:45 left.

No. 2 Ohio St. 45, Minnesota 0 Andy Katzenmoyer returned an interception 42 yards for a touchdown as Ohio State rebounded from a rocky first half in which the Buckeyes (8-0, 5-0 Big Ten) lost four turnovers and two key players.

No. 3 Florida St. 49, Georgia Tech 3 Florida State's defense put on another stifling display, kept Georgia Tech (5-3, 4-3 ACC) out of the end zone and scored on Lamont Green's interception return and Pete Boulware's blocked punt.

No. 4 Arizona St. 29, Oregon St. 14 Terry Battle returned the second-half kickoff 100 yards for the go-ahead touchdown and set up another score with a 50-yard run for the Sun Devils (9-0, 6-0 Pac-10).

No. 5 Nebraska 73, Oklahoma 21 Nebraska (7-1, 5-0 Big 12) handed Oklahoma its worst defeat ever and scored the most points ever against the Sooners.

Princeton 14, Columbia 11 Columbia's vision of an undefeated season, and perhaps its hopes for an Ivy League championship, vanished.

- Hartwick's A.J. Pitorino had the biggest rushing day in NCAA history, gaining 443 yards on 45 carries in a 42-14 Division III victory over Waynesburg. It was the most yards ever gained in any division. *(AP, NYT)*

Barkley Leads Houston Over the Suns, 110-95

The Associated Press

Charles Barkley came up with one of the best games of his life, grabbing a career-high 33 rebounds and scoring 20 points to lead the Houston Rockets to a 110-95 victory over the Phoenix Suns, his former team.

The 33 rebounds were the most in a National Basketball Association game since Rony Seikaly had 34 for the Miami Heat against Washington on March 3, 1993.

Barkley, who was traded to the Rockets, received a hero's ovation during the introductions in Phoenix and left to applause with 38 seconds left.

Clyde Drexler scored 12 and Hakeem Olajuwon 10 points in the fourth quarter to keep Phoenix at bay.

NBA Roundup

Cavaliers 96, Bullets 95 Terrell Brandon capped a 31-point performance by making two foul shots with 1.8 seconds left in overtime to carry Cleveland past Washington. Vitali Potapenko, a rookie, scored 22 for Cleveland.

Hornets 109, Raptors 98 Dell Curry and Muggsy Bogues, two original members of the Hornets, helped their revamped team and new coach, Dave Cowens, open the season with a victory. Curry set a club record by making 11 consecutive field-goal attempts during the second and third quarters. He finished with 38 points.

Bogues, who was limited to six games last year by a knee injury, limped through much of the second half but waved off attempts to take him out. He had 8 points and 10 assists.

Pistons 90, Hawks 78 Lindsey Hunter scored 10 of his 15 points in a third-quarter burst that powered Detroit over Atlanta. Grant Hill led the Pistons with 22 points, 15 rebounds and nine assists.

Heat 97, Pacers 95 Pat Riley recorded his 800th career coaching victory as Miami won in Indianapolis. Alonzo Mourning scored 27 points and Tim Hardaway had 25, including a jumper for the winning basket with 51.6 seconds to play.

Bucks 124, Celtics 102 Glenn Robinson and Johnny Newman scored 21 points apiece, and Vin Baker and rookie Ray Allen both added 18 to lift Milwaukee.

Kings 107, Mavericks 94 Mitch Richmond, Tyus Edney and Brian Grant went on a scoring binge as Sacramento spoiled the home coaching debut of Jim Cleamons. Richmond had 24 points, Edney scored 23 and Grant had 20.

SuperSonics 104, Trail Blazers 93 Shawn Kemp scored 24 points and went 14-for-14 from the free-throw line to lead Seattle over Portland. Detlef Schrempf had 23 points and Gary Payton 18 for the Sonics.

Jazz 95, Clippers 90 Karl Malone contributed 21 points and 12 rebounds in his 900th career game as Utah spoiled



Vincent Laforet/Agence France-Presse

Michael Jordan, left, driving past the 76ers' Clarence Weatherspoon as the Bulls won, 115-86, in Chicago.

Los Angeles' home opener.

Bulls 115, 76ers 86 — Michael Jordan scored 27 points and Scottie Pippen 22 as the defending NBA champions beat Philadelphia. Allen Iverson, the top NBA draft choice who had 30 points in the 76ers' opening-night loss to Milwaukee, scored 15.

Flyers Rebound to Stop Panthers' 12-Game Streak

Reuters

Joel Otto scored his first goal of the season with 62 seconds left as the Philadelphia Flyers overcame a two-goal deficit and halted the Florida Panthers' 12-game unbeaten streak, 3-2.

Trent Klatt passed the puck behind the Florida goal to Otto, who put a wraparound shot inside the left-goal post, beating John Vanbiesbrouck, in the victory Saturday night.

NHL Roundup

Rangers 5, Bruins 2 In Boston, Wayne Gretzky and Alexei Kovalev scored in a 34-second span early in the first period to spark a four-goal spurt for New York.

Avalanche 0, Sabres 0 In Denver, Patrick Roy made 20 saves and Dominik Hasek stopped 32 shots as the Avalanche and Buffalo fought to a scoreless draw. The scoreless tie was the league's second in a week after nearly 32 months without one. Calgary and Los Angeles played to a 0-0 tie last Saturday.

Canucks 4, Flames 3 In Vancouver, Trevor Linden and Adrian Aucoin scored 33 seconds apart early in the second period to lead the Canucks to their fourth straight victory. With the Canucks shorthanded Linden intercepted a clearing pass, skated in alone and beat Trevor Kidd.

Sharks 4, Canadiens 3 Darren Turcotte's deflection of Jeff Friesen's backhanded pass beat goaltender Jose Theodore and lifted the Sharks to victory over visiting Montreal.

Maple Leafs 6, Red Wings 2 Sergei Berezin scored twice and fellow rookie Jamie Heward had the first goal and first assist of his career as Toronto beat visiting Detroit.

Kings 3, Whalers 2 In Hartford, Kevin Stevens, Ed Olczyk and Ray Ferraro each tallied second-period goals and Stephane Fiset stopped all 11 shots he faced in the third period as Los Angeles held off the Whalers.

Devils 2, Lightning 1 Dave Andreychuk and Scott Niedermayer capitalized on a four-minute power play with late first-period goals, and Martin Brodeur stopped 27 shots as New Jersey edged visiting Tampa Bay.

Islanders 6, Capitals 1 Ziggy Palffy had two goals and two assists and Derek King scored twice as the host Islanders beat Washington.

Penguins 7, Senators 3 In Pittsburgh, Jaromir Jagr scored a hat trick to lead the Penguins to a victory over Ottawa.

THIS WEEK ON EUROSPORT

Stefan Edberg competes in the Stockholm Open in his final appearance on the ATP Tour can he retire in front of his home crowd with a tournament win?



Tennis
6-10 November, LIVE
The Stockholm Open
Stefan Edberg is one of the great players of the modern game and he takes his final bow in Stockholm.

Sportscars
10 November
The BPR Global Endurance Series, Zhuhai, China
The final round of the season comes from China and James Weaver and Ray Bellm will want to celebrate their World Championship with a last race win.

Football
9 - 10 November
World Cup Qualifiers
The battle is on to qualify for the next World Cup and we feature action from Portugal, Holland, Wales, England, Norway and Croatia.

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The Volvo World Cup, Brussels
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Herald International Tribune
SPORTS

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WORLD ROUNDUP



Mark Lennihan/AP
Giacomo Leone of Italy, who won the New York marathon.

Italian Wins in N.Y.

MARATHON Giacomo Leone, an Italian policeman, sped away from the field late in the race Sunday and won the New York City Marathon. Running in only his fourth marathon, he was timed in 2 hours, 9 minutes, 54 seconds. Turbo Tumo of Finland was second and Joseph Kamau of Kenya third.

Anuta Catuna of Romania was a surprise winner of the women's race in 2:28.17 as the two-time defending champion, Tegla Loroupe of Kenya, faded and came in seventh. Franca Fiacconi of Italy, who won a marathon three weeks ago, was second and Joyce Chepchumba of Kenya third. *(AP)*

Nobilo Retains Title

GOLF Frank Nobilo of New Zealand overcame a four-shot deficit and shot a 6-under-par 66 Sunday to win the Sarazen World Open Championship for the second year in a row.

Nobilo overtook the third-round leader, Scott Hoch, with a 15-foot birdie putt on the 13th hole, and stretched the lead to two shots when he sank a five-footer for another birdie at No. 14. His lead swelled to the final margin of four shots when Hoch took a double bogey 6 on the 17th and finished second. *(AP)*

• Bernhard Langer of Germany survived a double bogey at the 15th Sunday to win the $500,000 Alfred Dunhill Masters in Hong Kong and end a 13-month barren spell.

Langer shot a final round 65 for a 17-under-par total of 267 to take the $94,735 first prize in the event cosanctioned by the Australasian PGA and Asian PGA.

Langer won by two strokes over Kang Wook Soon of South Korea, who had a last-round 66. The overnight leader, Scott Laycock of Australia, was two strokes back after a closing 71. *(AP)*

Hat Trick for Pakistani

CRICKET Saqlain Mushtaq took four wickets in five balls, including a hat trick, to spin Pakistan to a 77-run victory Sunday over Zimbabwe in Peshawar in a one-day game interrupted by crowd trouble. Police used batons to control some of the 35,000-strong crowd that threw stones, bottles and fruit, causing seven stoppages. The 50-overs-a-team match was first reduced to 40 overs, in which Pakistan reached 264 runs for nine wickets, and later to 34 overs with Zimbabwe set a target of 225. Pakistan won the series, 3-0. *(Reuters)*

• Leg-spinner Anil Kumble bowled India to a five-run victory Sunday over Australia to secure his side a place in the final of the Titan Cup limited-over series.

Kumble bowled Paul Reiffel and Jason Gillespie to slow Australia's scoring as it chased India's total of 289 for six in 50 overs. Australia needed six to win with one wicket left at the start of the final over but Brad Hogg was run out off the first ball. *(Reuters)*

Newcastle Moves Up As Liverpool Falls

Inter Milan Goes to the Top in Italy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Newcastle and Liverpool both had the chance Sunday to go to the top of the English Premier League.

Liverpool, the championship favorite, faced Blackburn Rovers, without a manager and without a league victory this season. Rovers thumped Liverpool, 3-0.

Meanwhile, Peter Beardsley scored twice for Newcastle as it beat Middlesbrough, 3-1.

Blackburn, at the bottom of the Premier League, recaptured some of the form that made it the English champion in 1995 and dominated for most of the game, taking the lead in the third minute.

EUROPEAN SOCCER

Chris Sutton broke into the Liverpool penalty area but was tripped by Phil Babb. Sutton took the resulting penalty kick and sent Liverpool's goalkeeper, David James, the wrong way.

Blackburn went 2-0 ahead after 24 minutes. Kevin Gallacher's deep cross from the right reached Jason Wilcox at the far post. Wilcox tapped in his first goal of the season. After 55 minutes Gallacher again provided the cross and Sutton bent forward to knock a header beyond James. Liverpool stayed third in the league, Blackburn remained last.

At Newcastle, Beardsley scored from a controversial first-half penalty and then added the second 20 minutes from the end. Another England international player, midfielder Robert Lee, then scored his first goal of the season to lift Newcastle. Five minutes before half-time David Ginola went down under a challenge. The Middlesbrough defenders protested that no one had touched the Frenchman, but a penalty was awarded and Beardsley scored.

The Danish striker Mikkel Beck scored a consolation goal for 'Boro.

Manchester United's wretched run continued Saturday when it lost, 2-1, at home to Chelsea in its third successive league defeat. It was United's first league defeat at Old Trafford since December 1994 and came just three days after a home loss to Fenerbahce in the European Cup ended the club's 40-year unbeaten home record in European competition.

United fell behind in the 31st minute when Michael Duberry met a Dennis Wise corner with a firm downward header that bounced between a hesitant Peter Schmeichel and Philip Neville on the goal line, silencing the Premier League record crowd of 55,198.

Chelsea extended its lead just after 60 minutes when Gianluca Vialli broke clear and threaded the ball between the legs of goalkeeper Schmiechel.

United pressed hard in the later stages and defender David May raised hopes with a headed goal nine minutes from the end of regulation time.

In the day's other important clash Arsenal, which started the weekend in first place, drew 2-2 with fourth-placed Wimbledon, which twice came from behind to salvage a point.

ITALY Inter Milan silenced its critics Sunday by beating Verona, 1-0, to open a one-point lead in Serie A as rivals Milan and Juventus slipped to ties at home.

Roy Hodgson's team, under fire after needing a penalty shoot-out to eliminate Graz of Austria from the UEFA Cup, had to wait until the 85th minute for Javier Zanetti's superb winner.

The Argentine picked up the ball near the halfway line and made a run down the right before cutting into the Verona penalty area and shooting past the goalkeeper, Attilio Gregori.

The last-gasp victory took full advantage of Juventus' 1-1 draw at home to Napoli, and Atalanta's courageous performance at San Siro, where Milan, the defending champion, needed a second-half penalty from Demetrio Albertini to salvage a point.

Vicenza, whose best finish in its 92-year history is second in Serie A, moved up to second, winning 2-0 at Lazio.

Roberto Mancini celebrated his 400th for Sampdoria with two goals in a 3-0 home victory over Piacenza. After the match, fans angrily confronted the club's president, Enrico Mantovani, accusing him of selling their top players.

Mancini is rumored to be on the verge of signing for Inter while, on Sunday, the club announced it had reached agreement with Barcelona for the sale of Christian Karembeu.

Gianluigi Lentini, who arrived at Milan in 1992 as the most expensive player in the world, returned Sunday with Atalanta and set up Felippo Inzaghi's 21st-minute opener.

Milan's coach, Oscar Washington Tabarez, brought on Christophe Dugarry and the Frenchman won the penalty on which Albertini struck the equalizer.



Carlo Fumagalli/The Associated Press
Christophe Dugarry, of Milan, facing Massimo Carrera of Atalanta, right.

SPAIN Real Madrid cut Barcelona's lead at the top of the Spanish first division to one point Sunday after an unimpressive 2-1 victory at struggling Compostela. Real, tied on points with Deportivo Coruna, a 2-1 winner at Zaragoza, only had three shots on goal in the entire game. Predrag Mijatovic and Davor Suker combined to put Real ahead in a rare attack in the first half.

Lyuboslav Penev scored on a header 20 minutes from the end of regulation time and Compostela had several chances to go ahead, only to see Mijatovic set up teenager Raul Gonzalez for the winner 10 minutes later.

Real is also battling Barcelona for Karembeu. Real's chairman, Lorenzo Sanz, repeated Sunday that he had also reached terms with Karembeu's representative.

Deportivo won, 2-1, at Zaragoza with goals from Aitor Beguiristain and Rafael Martin Vazquez.

Atletico Madrid's playmaker, Jose Luis Caminero, celebrated his comeback from injury with a goal to help the reigning champions to a 3-0 victory over Oviedo. Atletico moved into sixth place, nine points off the pace, and three behind Valladolid, which jumped over Betis into fourth place with a 4-2 victory at Valencia.

FRANCE Dely Valdes scored twice as Paris Saint-Germain moved back to the top of the French first division Sunday with a 3-0 victory over Bastia.

Two goals by Thierry Henry helped Monaco crush Bordeaux, 3-1, Saturday and took it briefly into first place. The champion, Auxerre, won, 2-0, at Le Havre to remain in third place. Alain Goma put Auxerre in front with a header in the 23d minute. Moussa Saib scored the second eight minutes from the end. *(Reuters, AP, AFP)*

[More Soccer, Page 18]

Novotna Proves Too Strong For Capriati in Final Set

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Jana Novotna stopped Jennifer Capriati's bid for her first title since 1993, winning the final five games Sunday to take a 6-4, 3-6, 6-1 victory in the finals of the Ameritech Cup.

Novotna, second-seeded and the No. 5 player in the world, won her third title of 1996 with a strong serve and a versatile game featuring a relentless array of sliced backhands.

Capriati returned to the tour this season after two years of personal turmoil that included two stints in drug rehabilitation.

Capriati upset top-ranked Monica Seles in the semifinal Saturday night. Capriati, 20 and without a title since 1993 in Sydney, displayed the strong baseline game and groundstrokes that once had her ranked sixth. But she didn't have enough in the final set Sunday, losing to Novotna and her chip-and-charge tactics for the third time this year.

■ Enqvist Wins in Paris

Thomas Enqvist, his serve whistling down at as much as 125 miles per hour, beat the French Open champion, Yevgeni Kafelnikov, on Sunday to capture the Paris Open for the biggest payday of his career, The Associated Press reported.

"I was kind of playing out of my mind," said Enqvist.

Enqvist served 20 aces, including four in the final game, and won the match, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5, in one hour, 26 minutes.

Kafelnikov, the No. 4 seed, and Enqvist, No. 12, were the only seeds to get past the third round in a tournament that began with Pete Sampras, Michael Chang, Boris Becker and Andre Agassi.

In winning his ninth career title and second this year, Enqvist earned $393,000. Kafelnikov received $207,000 and has won close to $1 million in two tournaments in Paris, taking the singles and doubles titles at the French Open.

Kafelnikov will move up to a career-high ranking of No. 3 when the ATP Tour list is released Monday. Enqvist moves into the Top 10.

Ten minutes into the match, Enqvist was up 4-0 behind sizzling service returns and penetrating groundstrokes.

Kafelnikov gained a lead for the first time in the match when he went up, 3-0, at the start of the third set. But he lost his next service game at love. Things were even in the third set until 5-5.

Then two unforced errors by Kafelnikov and two winners by Enqvist put the Swede up, 6-5, and serving for the match. He ended it in style, serving four aces.

• Top-seeded Conchita Martinez of Spain beat Barbara Paulus of Austria, 6-1, 4-6, 6-4, Saturday to win the Kremlin Cup in Moscow.



Jean-Loup Gautreau/Agence France-Presse
Thomas Enqvist celebrating his victory Sunday over Yevgeni Kafelnikov.

Eagles Stun Cowboys in Texas, 31-21

The Associated Press

Troy Aikman made two uncharacteristic mistakes, and the Philadelphia Eagles took full advantage for their first victory in Texas Stadium in five years.

The veteran Dallas quarterback threw an interception to set up the Eagles' go-ahead field goal, then threw a second interception from the 3-yard line that was returned for the clinching touchdown Sunday in the Eagles' 31-21 victory.

Linebacker James Willis intercepted Aikman's last-minute pass 4 yards into the end zone, ran to the 10 and lateraled to Troy Vincent, who went 90 yards for a touchdown with 12 seconds left, shocking the defending Super Bowl champions as they appeared to be going for the game-winner.

NFL ROUNDUP

The Eagles are now 7-2 in the NFC East, and the eight-point favorite Cowboys dropped to 5-4 and in danger of missing the playoffs. Philadelphia had lost nine of its last 10 games against Dallas and hadn't won in Texas Stadium since a 24-0 shutout in 1991.

Giants 16, Cardinals 8 In an injury-filled game, the New York-Arizona game still finished with a quarterback showdown — rookie Danny Kanell against the veteran Boomer Esiason. The kid from Florida State and the Giants' defense prevailed as Kanell threw a 24-yard touchdown pass in the third quarter, and Jesse Campbell had interceptions to set up two of Brad Daluiso's three field goals.

The visiting Giants (4-5) lost tight end Aaron Pierce to a knee injury on their opening series, and Dave Brown went down with back spasms after being sacked on the next possession. The Cardinals (3-5) lost Kent Graham with a knee injury, and late in the game, the Giants' running back Tyrone Wheatley suffered a concussion and was taken off the field on a stretcher.

Bears 13, Buccaneers 10 Playing with a broken thumb that will be surgically repaired Monday, Bryan Cox led an inspired defense as host Chicago held on for a victory over Tampa Bay.

Steelers 42, Rams 6 In Pittsburgh, Jerome Bettis, had 100 yards and two touchdowns by early in the second quarter and Pittsburgh routed St. Louis. Bettis, traded away on draft day at the urging of St. Louis' coach, Rich Brooks, after the Rams drafted Nebraska's Lawrence Phillips, outrushed Phillips 129 yards to 6 yards for his seventh 100-yard game in eight games.

Packers 28, Lions 18 Brett Favre threw four touchdowns as Green Bay (8-1) beat ailing Detroit for their 12th straight victory at Lambeau Field. Favre completed 24 of 35 passes for 281 yards and just one interception. Don Beebe caught four passes for 106 yards, including a 65-yard touchdown that made it 28-10 in the third period. Terry Mickens, who hadn't played all season because of a severe ankle sprain, made two diving grabs in the end zone — the first TDs of his three-year career.

Falcons 20, Panthers 17 In Atlanta, the last winless team in the NFL finally got into the victory column Sunday. Jamal Anderson rushed for a career-high 109 yards, and the maligned Atlanta defense shut down Carolina after Kerry Collins went out with an injured knee.

Bengals 24, Ravens 21 In Baltimore, Cincinnati got its second straight victory under Bruce Coslet and put together their first winning streak in 14 months. Vinny Testaverde, the leading passer in the AFC, threw four interceptions and the Bengals rallied from an 18-point halftime deficit.

Chargers 28, Colts 19 The Chargers intercepted four of Jim Harbaugh's passes, sacked him six times and forced a big fumble in a victory over the slumping Colts. Junior Seau, who did not play last week because of a knee injury, sacked Harbaugh twice on the next series and forced the fumble that the Chargers recovered at the Indianapolis 42. Sean Salisbury then hit three straight passes, including the game clincher, a 22-yarder to Tony Martin for the touchdown.



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